MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 254 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Oct. 31st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kashgar ..	8000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leaves the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru ..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Penang Maru ..	S. Muradzumi	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yeboshi Maru ..	H Nojiri	4008	6th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru.	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 15th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	19239	.. ..	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

Direct steamer to New York, carrying 1st class passengers s. s. "City of Calcutta." Tons 7,636. Leaving Bombay about 9th November, 1915.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Fares to New York £50 to £60, according to position of the accommodation..

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route.
"LINGA", 2,185 Tuesday 11 a.m. 26th Oct.* †Direct.
"LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 30th October.

*Via Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.).

S. S. 'KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 29th October calling at Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail.).

S. S. "VITA," 4 691 tons, sailing on Friday, the 29th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. 'DILWARA," 5,378 tons, sailing on or about 24th October via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
25th Oct. 1915.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,509
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	25th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	19th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6363	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

§To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA;
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 424

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 104 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang(F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Tuiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PRE-PAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WARNING, of late many tailoring classes for men and women, have been started by incompetent persons of imperfect knowledge of the art. The public must take care not to be misled by advertisements which the advertisers hardly understand. Flashy handbills and circulars are freely distributed by these. Things cheap in the beginning are the really costly ones at the end. The only competent school in India is RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 318, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2, conducted by Honors and other Diploma holder from West End Schools of London and of varied and extensive European and Indian experience. 2111

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 1966

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

HEALTH is the greatest pleasure in life, which mostly depends on your having wholesome and nourishing food. If you require, good, wholesome meals and dishes—vegetarian or non-vegetarian, cooked on the principles of ancient Mughal Kings of Delhi, on moderate terms, please try once at
SHRI BHARAT HINDU HOTEL,
CLOSE TO BALIWALA THEATRE,
Bombay.
2682

WANTED.

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED—Trained M. A. Headmaster for a State School in U. P. Starting salary Rs. 200. Apply sharp to—
ALTAF HUSAIN, M.A.,
Kachchi Serai Jowala Gunge,
906 Azamgarh.

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ROYAL ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—WANTED, immediately, keen, staunch MANAGER for R. A. T. A. Institutes, Mesopotamia. Applications, with copies of credentials, stating salary required to THE GENERAL SECRETARY, R. A. T. A., Middlelands, Simla. 904

WANTED a Lady Doctor for the post of Superintendent King Edward Memorial Zenana Hospital, Jammu. Apply stating qualifications, age, nationality and terms to the Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu, not later than 10th November 1915.
By order,
MOL SINGH KHOSLA,
P.A. to Hon Minister, Jammu, and
90[illegible] Kashmir State.

WANTED a Head Master for the Mitra H. E. School, Deoghur, Santhal Pargannas, on a pay Rs. 100 a month, with free quarters. He must be an experienced Graduate of not less than 15 years standing, strong in English, and Mathematics. He will be required to take charge of the School Hostel also.
2. An experienced Graduate, strong in English and Sanskrit. Pay Rs. 50 a month.
3. An Under-Graduate, strong in English and Mathematics, must be either an I.A. or I.S.C. Preference will be given to an I.S.C. Pay Rs. 40 a month.
4. A Vernacular Pandit to teach Bengali. Preference will be given to a Normal passed man. Pay Rs. 25 a month.
The selected candidates will be required to join their post on the 17th November 1915. Applications for the posts will be received by the undersigned up the 31st October 1915.
J. M. CHRISTIAN,
Hony. Secy. & S. D. O.
Deoghur.
Santhal Pargannas.
[illegible], 11th October, 1915. 909

WANTED.

WANTED a GUJARATI GRADUATE with French as voluntary. Rs. 45 p.m. Apply sharp PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Kalbadevi. 2143

WANTED first class MOTOR MECHANIC must be thoroughly acquainted with Ford Cars. Apply McKENZIES LIMITED, Rangoon. 2148

A SECRETARY BOOK-KEEPER required immediately. Apply
DR. CARR,
Dental Surgeon,
2129 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED a B. Sc. or B.A. with Botany and Biology for the BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, Junagadh. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 according to qualification and experience. Apply with testimonials to
2118 HEADMASTER.

WANTED a QUALIFIED MIDWIFE for Wadhwan State, Apply with testimonials stating terms before 15th November 1915, to:—
MORARJI R.,
Chairman,
2146 Municipality, Wadhwan City.

WANTED an experienced European CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Spinning Mill in Bombay. Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 588 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2134

WANTED an Assistant Settlement Officer experienced in Raiyatwari system, pay Rs. 100 p.m. with T. A. according to Civil Service Regulations. Post temporary.
Apply DIWAN, Banswara State Rajputana. 908

WANTED a Graduate of Veterinary College in India for employment in the Rewah State, Central India. An experienced man wanted.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah. 900

WANTED European, smart energetic man to manage office, supervise correspondence accounts etc. Knowledge of leather and leather goods trade desirable. State age, experience, salary required.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras. 902

WANTED an ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the Hon. Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhunga. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month according to literary qualifications. Applicant must be an orthodox Hindu.
The GENERAL MANAGER,
Raj Durbhanga.
Durbhanga, the 18th October, 1915.
2122

WANTED—A fully qualified Veterinary Graduate to fill the post of Overseer of a Government Cattle Farm. A previous experience of farm management is essential. Pay 75—120. Those without this experience need not apply—
E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.,
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Dept., United Provinces,
905 Lucknow.

WANTED.—A competent and experienced GRADUATE, with a good knowledge of Kanarese and Marathi, for the post of Head Clerk in the office of the undersigned. Salary Rs. 100-5-125.
Applications in own handwriting, stating age and previous experience, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th November 1915.
J. F. D. MELLO.
Ag. Deputy Sanitary Commissioner,
S.R.D.
2087 Belgaum.

WANTED for the Chitgupi Grant-in-aid Dispensary, Hubli, a qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE on pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 on approved service with free quarters. Persons knowing English, or Marathi with experience of at least 5 years need only apply. Applications should state their age and caste and send in their applications before the 15th November 1915. 2147
N. S. CHITGUPPI.
Chairman Dispensary Committee.
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 18th October, 1915. 2147

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE—A GINNING FACTORY of 50 gins at Kalol. Thoroughly repaired and is as good as new. For particulars apply to SAHEBA 43A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2126

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's auction on SATURDAY, the 30th, one ARAB HORSE and One WALER, broken to saddle and harness. Good opportunity to buyers. 2145

DECENT SHIGRAM with fast and quiet Arab horse available for evening-drive on Saturdays and Sundays. Terms moderate. Please apply. "J. B. M." "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

FOR SALE Bay English Gelding "GARDENER," I.P.A.C., 8 years, a big handsome, weight-carrying pony. Excellent hack and hunter in both saddles. Believed quite sound. Rs. 1,800.
Apply to LT.-COL. C. A. LUCK, 22nd Cavalry, F. F., Bolarum. 903

FOR SALE.—The property of a gentleman an English built, rubber tyred vis-a vis by Windower in condition good as new, price Rs. 1,200 A bay waler cob thoroughly reliable, strong, very good mover, goes in single, double and saddle, price Rs. 550 Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 2136

FOR SALE.—An airy double storied bungalow with quarters and out houses near the club of Western India, No. 8, Elphistone road Camp, Poona, fetching Rs. 250 monthly. An excellent opportunity for profitable and lucrative investment and also another small bungalow with out houses at Poona in Love Line No. 1154, Communicate offer to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1951

FOR SALE.—ENGINE. One pair Cross Compound Tandem Jet Condensing engines Stroke 7ft. dia. H. P. 22in. dia L. P. 41in. I H. P. 1,000.
3 Lancashire Boilers 30ft. by 8ft. dia W. P. 102 lbs. and Fittings. Apply:—
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
1, Forbes Street.
2144

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO BE LET Lonavla "Barometer View," "A," "B," and "C," BUNGALOWS, fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE C. MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1946

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants, Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET.—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
1916.

NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on yesterday, a DIVENDEND for the year ending 30th June 1915, at the rate of Rs. 90 per Share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 12-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 18th October, 1915 on production of Share Certificates.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1915. 2142

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 22nd inst., a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1915, at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole Share and Rs. 7-8-0 per quarter Share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 12-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 18th October, 1915, on production of Share Certificates.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1915. 2141

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on Wednesday, the 17th November, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Navsari Chambers, Fort, Bombay.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 27th October, to the 17th November, 1915 both days inclusive.
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1915. 2140

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARM, AMBALA.

THE PIGGERY attached to this Dairy will open for winter season, 1915-16, on 25th October. Fresh pork, Sausages, available from that date. Bacon, hams, etc., available early in November. All produce guaranteed from English Stock Bred on the Government Dairy Farm. Price lists on application to:
MANAGER,
Government Dairy Farm,
2115 Ambala.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR AND MOTOR CYCLE TYRES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th October, 1915, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53 Medows Street, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Roeinton:—
Motor Car No. 3126, 4-Cylinder Torpedo shape.
Motor Car No. 3126, 4-Cylinder Torpedo
P.S.—The above Car can be inspected at Girgaum Road near Chowpatti Bridge in Automobile Britannia Co.'s Depot.

AUXILIARY AUCTION SALE.
SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OCTOBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD DRAWING ROOM CABINETS, COSY CORNER SCREEN, SILK TAPESTRY LINED HIGH BACK CHAIRS, SILK TAPESTRY LINED NEW DESIGNED DRAWING ROOM SUITS, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, just behind the Paper Currency Bank (where the furniture has been removed for Auction) the valuable new designed artistic and substantial high class specially made teak and black wood household and office furniture, consisting of rich silk tapestry lined new designed drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, black wood carved centre table, dining chairs, black wood cabinets, tile topped teapoys, marble top washing tables, dressing tables, writing tables, glass screens, Oak paper rack, dinner waggons, desk writing tables, black wood Curzon chairs, low and easy chairs, black wood folding easy chairs, English revolving book cases, show cases, bentwood chairs, square and octagon teapoys, silk tapestry lined high back chairs, panel door book cases, black wood carved cupboards, glass door almirahs, mirror chest of drawers, revolving chairs, new design office tables, garden chairs, carpets, glass ware, etc., etc.
Also rich Chesterfield drawing room mirror artistic cabinets, cosy corner screen.
Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.
P. S.—Some pieces of the above furniture being artistic and brand new, this sale affords an opportunity to those having a dislike for second-hand goods.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD. (FORMERLY KNOWN AS QUEEN MILLS & AFTERWARDS KING GEORGE MILLS).
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the Mill premises and at DeLisle Road, Parel, by order of the Agents of the above Mills the following machinery:—
2 Scutchers (Messrs. Taylor Lang and Co., Ltd.).
9 Roller and clearer cards 41in. on face (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
1 Flat card 37in. on face (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
2 Drawing frames of three heads six deliveries each (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
2 Slubbing frames, one of 78 spindles and one of 76 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
9 Intermediate frames, five of 114 spindles two of 124 spindles and two of 126 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
14 Roving frames, six of 144 spindles and eight of 166 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
24 Mules of 720 spindles each (Messrs. Asa Lees, Ltd.).
The above machinery can be seen in working order at the Mill premises (in working order).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Store-keeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Belasis Road, Byculla:—
A quantity of serviceable second-hand and unserviceable medical stores, surgical instruments and appliances, etc., etc.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 6-30 p.m.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS SINCE "QUO VADIS!"

SHAKESPEARE'S SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE !!!

"ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,

"The Tragedy of the World's Most Famous Lovers"

Rivalling "CABIRIA" for sumptuousness of production.

SHOWN COMPLETE IN 7 parts.

Played and Acted by the CINES CO of "QUO VADIS" Fame.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

The sale of the remaining stock in trade of a Chemists and Druggists Shop at Narsingham Mansion, Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Star Mansion" ground floor and top floor, Colaba near the station very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain carved mahoganised French polished household furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others such as dining table, set of 6 arm and 6 without arm leather lined chairs, large mirror sideboards and dumb-waiters glassware, crockery and plated ware, ice box, rich tapestry and plush lined drawing room suites, silk lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, corner and side Taj and Chipendale cabinets, marble top teapoys and centre tables revolving top writing table, lady's writing table tiled and glass screens, vases oleographs, pictures, one gramophone with 70 records, musical box, carpets, flower vases, cane-chairs, easy chairs, new designed wooden and iron bedsteads single and double door "star fashioned almyrahs dressing and wash hand table, chest of drawers, glass and revolving book-case, electric fans, verandah benches, office chairs, plain almyrahs, gold gent's and lady's watches, bedroom sofas, mirror hat stands cooking utensils, one perambulator etc., etc., the property of Mr. E. C. Rosis and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Benjamin, Robert and others, and also Ratnagari made furniture, such as arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, cabinets, sofas and easy chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, blackwood carved pier tables, small and large rich carpets, hanging 8 and 24 lights glass chandeliers, hanging grand lamps, hanging kerosene oil lamps, glass show cases, corners, rich oil paintings and pictures, English drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, cheval glasses, large and small writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, wardrobes, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, one folding harmonium, one lot soap making implements, wooden planks, iron tank, table with vice, garden pots, etc. rubber-tyred English square brougham one rubber-tyred English boat phaeton and one rubber-tyred dog-cart.
1 riskshaw, one 8 H. P. single cylinder.
4 seated, "Rover" motor car, one 60 H.P.
2 cylinder, 4 seated "Argyle" motor car, etc., etc.
The property of another gentleman.
One rubber-tyred shigram by Press.
One handsome strong Bay Waler Cob.
One rubber-tyred English landaulette by Milliner.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 25th October, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowles and improves digestion. D 12

Only One Performance

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI,

(Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda),

will perform their ever popular play

SAUBHADRA

AT THE

BALIWALA THEATRE,

TARDEO, BOMBAY.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant,

At 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Plans and Tickets at the Mandali's residence, Tijoriwala's Bungalow, Grand Road.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market.
Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

A First Rate Topical War Drama.

THROUGH THE ENEMY'S LINES

5,000 feet. 4 Parts.

AN EPISODE OF THE PRESENT GREAT EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

3 Shows Nightly:—7-0, 8-45, 10-30. S.T.

Usual Half Rates. No Advance.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
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Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6

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The Perils of Pauline

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TIME
on week days:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NOW SHOWING THIS STUPENDOUS FILM

Which is admitted to be the greatest series of Motion Picture Plays ever produced and shown to the Public by any Firm. The Players, the Author and the Pathe' Resources guarantee to you the quality of the Production.
The story is clean and wholesome, yet with plenty of

THRILLS, ADVENTURES, NARROW ESCAPES, VILLAINY, LOVE

scattered throughout; the most thrilling, almost unbelievable spectacular accidents appear in every episode.

PEOPLE ARE COMING TO SEE THIS FILM BECAUSE IT IS JUST WHAT THEY HAVE OFTEN HOPED TO SEE SOME TIME.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME,
1. **POLICE DOG No. 2.** Comic Cartoon by Bray.
2. **PATHE'S GAZETTE.** Latest.
3. **WIFFLES JOINS THE GANG.** Comic.
4. **TYPICAL JAPANESE DANCES.** Interesting.

COME AND SEE IT.
YOU TOO
WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

5. PERILS OF PAULINE
14th & 15th Spisodes.
Intensely Exciting Scenes.
DON'T FORGET TO READ THE STORY OF THIS WONDERFUL FILM IN THIS PAPER.
Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TIME
on week days:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23.

Ozarda	Maples	Rangoon
Malawa	Thompson	London
Hans B.	Henriksen	Delagoa Bay

Oct 24

Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe
Vita	Cammack	Busreh
Linga	Cathush	Karachi
Moldavia	Logdon	Australia

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23

Akbar	Murch	Aden
Oceana	Milne	Baltimore
Thistleard	Young	New York
Clan Maclachlan	Mclean	Baltimore
Pundua	Anderson	Durban
Moldavia	Gordon	London
Malwa	Thompson	Australia
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following steamers received port clearance on Saturday:—

Steamer.—Newquay		for	Calcutta
"	Beme	for	Rangoon
"	Albion	for	Chinivangtao

Saturday, October 23rd, 1915

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru, (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 22nd instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia with the outward mails of the 14th instant passed Suez at 7 p.m., on Friday the 22nd instant.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Malwa, Captain A. Thompson, arrived here on Saturday evening from London, which port she left on the 2nd instant via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hans B:—The Norwegian steamer Hans B. Captain R Henricksen arrived here on Saturday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The Japanese steamer Luzon Maru 2,968 tons, Captain Miyate, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 20th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita, 1,955 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ozarda:—The steamer Ozarda, 3,038 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, arrived here on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, sailed on Saturday, for Aden, with a general cargo and three passengers.

S. S. Oceana:—The steamer Oceana, 3,155 tons, Captain T. M. Milne, sailed on Saturday, for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Thistleard:—The steamer Thistleard, 2,533 tons, Captain R. C. Young, sailed on Saturday for New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Maclachlan:—The steamer Clan Maclachlan, 3,008 tons, Captain J. E. McLean, sailed on Saturday for Baltimore, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2126 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Durban, and other ports, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A. Thompson, sailed yesterday for Australia, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Moldavia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Moldavia, 4,930 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, sailed yesterday evening for London via intermediate ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. New Quay:—The steamer New Quay, 2,670 tons, Captain J. Urson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain F. G. Stephens, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Albion:—The steamer Albion, 2,297 tons, Captain W. Dunbar, will sail to-day for Chinivangtao, in ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. Nixon & Co
G. Courland		B. S. N. Co
O. Inkermore	Barry	J. F. & Co
P. Viemsira	Paltie	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Sarasvati	K. N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4 Orseolo	Chiesy	M. Italiana
7 Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
8 Kamot	Oliver	S. Tyabji & Son
9 Newquay	Jarupson	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Hartington	Long	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
4 Queda	Neilson	M. M. & Co
5 City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
6 Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Beme	Stephens	Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Chakuara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Clan Chatton	Pill	K. Nixon & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	
Favonian	Hocken	T. M. & Co
Gracchus	Smith	
Harpathian	Rout	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khwrat	Corrinsy	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenimato	G. Asbuthnot & Co

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. 19

Kurnal.....Fanning.....T. M. & Co
Ozarda.....Maples.....M. M. & Co
Suwa.....Gilling.....

EXPORTS.

Oct. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 20 bales wool, E. Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Calcutta (s) 791 cwts. ajwan seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 27 casks Indian chutney, M. Poonjaji and Sons; 25 hogsheads Indian chutney, F. Nowroji; 150 bales hemp, J. M. Kapadia and Co.; 100 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchidana; 270 cwts. kismiss, T. Canji and Co.; 14 cases opium, M. M. and Co.; 4 bales sheep skins, A. A. Omer and Son; 46 cow hides, A. A. Omer and Son; 29 cwts. cattle fish, G. Suchidana; 100 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cragoswald (s) 5,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,006 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 3,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 1,400 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Colaba (s) 440 cwts. liquis roots, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 1,494 cwts. ground nuts, K. M. Nathoo; 1,500 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2,400 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 31 cwts. buffalo pickers, B. N. Dhalla; 50 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 750 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 688 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 171 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 91 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Nankin (s) 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 400 bale cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Nankin (s) 925 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Orsedo from Genoa, Agents Venice Steam Navigation and Co.—605 cases cotton goods, 580 cases glass beads, 150 kegs 38 barrels 13 cases colour, 30 cases cheese, 32 cases soap, 450 bags almonds, 1 case tincture, 24 cases mentol, 3 cases silk laces, 37 cases paper, 2 cases confectionery, 80 cases vermouth, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 14 cases silk goods, 17 cases woolen goods, 50 cases milk, 41 bundles cotton, 6 packages dhuper, 90 cases silk yarn, 54 cases twine, 10 cases gold stone, 3 cases automobile, 4 cases chocolate, 6 cases French branca, 3 cases theovol powder, 20 cases tannic acid, 7 cases mixed piece goods, 1 cask wine, 1,500 bags sulphur, 15 cases essence of lemon, 1 parcel pearls, 3 cases tortoise shells, 200 bags sugar, 5 bundles hide, 2 bags copper 1 bag brass, 8 gottas bhaitram, 4 bags cowries, 6 bags nackla.

S. S. Harpathian from New York, Agents W. A. Graham and Co.—222 barrels lubricating oil, 24 cases medicine, 3 cases leather belting, 4 cases 2 boxes automible, 33 drums magnesium chloride, 9 cases paper, 90 boxes clocks, 6 cases confectionery, 5 barrels lubricating grease, 547 bags starch, 355 kegs nails, 12 cases varnish, 15 cylinders anhyrons ammonia.

S. S. Craechus from Moulmein, Agets M. M. and Co.—54 cases tea, 152 bags copra, 102 coils rope, 45 gottas C. yarn, 100 bales corks 14 cases paper 5 barrels grapes, 30 cases raisins, 41,539 pieces 10,176 bundles teak, 45,449 pieces, 9,247 bundles 74 sleepers wood timber pieces, 9,247 bundles wood timber other thin other than teak.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Still.		Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still	
	Oct	h. m.	ft.	in.	Oct	h. m.	ft.	in.
SAT.	23	m 11 9	26	10	23	m 5 8	18	7
		11 55a	28	8		5 12a	15	5
SUN	24	m 11 39	26	7	24	m 5 41	18	9
						5 40a	15	6
MON.	25	m 0 27	28	2	25	m 6 13	19	1
		0 34a	25	9		6 7a	15	9
TU.	26	m 0 58	27	11	26	m 6 45	19	6
		1 2a	25	2		6 33a	16	2
WED	27	m 1 29	27	5	27	m 7 18	20	0
		2 2	25	10		6 59a	16	9
THUR	28	m 1 32a	24	6	28	m 7 55	20	7
		2 39	26	2		7 28a	17	6
FRI.	29	m 2 39	26	2	29	m 8 40	21	2
		2 11a	23	10		8 4a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 23 (Saturday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 12m.
" 24 (Sunday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 16m.
" 25 (Monday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 10m.
" 26 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 10m
" 27 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 28 (Thursday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 29 (Friday)	" 6h : 7m.	" 6h. 8m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter. 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m. First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent or more in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India West, and the whole of North West India. It is 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, United Provinces east, Bombay Deccan and Madras Coast north and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in the rest of the country.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Scattered falls of rain, generally small in amount, have again occurred in Burma, north-east India and the Peninsula.

The principal amounts are Sibsagar, Chittagong and Gulbarga, one inch each.

No important change is forecasted.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 23rd of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Minimum past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total 1st June to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	—0.05
Do. (22nd)	82.9	69.9	63	..		
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	—0.20
Do. (22nd)	91.7	76.4	74	..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.6	65.8	64	..	0.65	—4.09
Rawalpindi	92.8	52.5	54	..	14.58	—8.16
Lahore	96.8	58.1	62	..	6.57	—8.69
Hissar	97.9	65.1	55	..	6.52	..
Ambala	9	59.1	57	..	21.82	—1.82
Delhi	94.8	75.8	40	..	13.05	—10.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.6	70.9	36	..	16.08	—8.84
Mainpuri	96.6	65.2	54	..	21.65	—2.82
Jhansi	96.0	67.8	39	..	21.84	—13.34
Cawnpore	92.0	67.9	55	..	57.28	23.82
Allahabad	92.1	65.0	62	..	44.00	7.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.1	64.8	50	..	0.66	—1.57
Karachi	95.0	76.5	82	..	0.38	—5.75
Ajmer	95.4	67.0	60	..	11.09	—7.95
Jaipore	87.7	72.1	38	..	10.53	—11.32
Kotah	98.4	75.2	40	..	17.41	—8.95
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	98.8	73.6	44	..	4.67	—3.80
Dwarka	85.8	79.2	87	..	7.99	—2.70
Veraval	86.3	76.5	61	..	10.49	—4.70
Rajkot	97.2	73.7	56	..	11.34	—14.43
Bhavnagar Para	98.8	77.0	65	..	10.96	—8.87
Surat	96.5	74.5	90	..	27.44	—12.73
Ahmedabad	101.8	76.5	45	..	11.75	—17.21
Deesa	102.8	72.9	48	..	6.96	—16.29
Neemuch	95 0	70.6	38	..	15.64	—11.63
Indore	92.1	67.1	58	..	27.19	—3.84
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.5	67.8	75	..	70.78	18.95
Saugor	92 2	69 2	62	..	42.34	—0.74
Hoshangabad	90 5	69.4	86	..	43.96	—2.89
Khandwa	95.6	69 3	69	..	23.72	—1 38
Akola	94.6	69.7	62	..	26.88	—3.00
Amrcati	91.8	74.3	63	..	32.30	1.57
Nagpur	92.3	71.3	72	..	46.50	1.57
Chanda	91 1	72.0	86	..	38.43	—10.56
Raipur	90.7	71.8	73	..	51.24	5.60
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89 6	79.6	86	..	76.18	5.88
Ratnagiri	87.3	78.1	92	..	100 16	1.36
Mormugao	84 4	77.6	93	..	85.18	—3.83
Karwar	85.7	76.7	89	..	96.90	—19.39
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94 4	68.7	69	..	21.65	0.97
Ahmednagar	89 2	67.4	66	..	29.16	9.67
Poona	91.4	69.7	75	..	34.68	11.05
Sholapur	92.5	75.2	68	..	25.5	—0.32
Bijapur	90.0	73.2	74	..	21.97	4.91
Belgaum	86 3	69 5	84	..	45.32	3.10
Aurangabad	90 7	69 0	52	..	28.47	2.97
Nizamabad (Indur.)	90.3	73.8	75	..	34.09	—3.39
Hyderabad	89.1	75.3	88	..	59.07	23.47
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.5	76.0	81	0.05	92.16	—22.13
Calicut	86.0	76.8	92	..	91.29	—5.04
Cochin	88.1	74.9	87	0.76	86.89	4.23
Colombo	87.0	74.5	94	0.01	28.86	1.44
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.0	78.2	76	..	39.06	10 25
Bellary	94.3	72.5	70	..	22.88	9.07
Cuddapah	96.0	80.1	61	..	18.47	—4.93
Madras	89.8	76.7	82	..	24.28	1.15
Bangalore	86 3	68.4	86	0.48	22.60	—1.82
Coimbatore	91.7	72.5	75	..	10.91	0.51
Trichinopoly	92.7	76.6	78	..	17.16	0.21
Negapatam	89.8	78.1	82	0.02	11.44	—5.08

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

on the 23rd October 1915 was 30.028

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd October, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess in the extreme western and north-western districts; night temperature is also above normal at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues above normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar and local in Mysore.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.804 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8 "
Dew Point	78.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.839 "
Extent of clouny sky (the whole sky clouds—10)	2.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.6 "
Minimum do. do.	79.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE.E.W.NW.NW.NzeE
Movement of Wind do. do.	132 Mil.W

ALLEGED TRADING WITH ENEMY.

FURTHER HEARING OF MADRAS CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

At the Egmore Police Court to-day the further hearing of the case in which Mr. E. F. Hooper of Messrs. McDowell and Co. stands charged with having attempted to trade with the enemy was resumed.

Mr. T. B. Russel, Assistant Postal Censor, Madras, examined on behalf of the Crown said, there was no official German translator to the Government. His services were lent to the military and he had been assisting the Censor. In that capacity he was to translate for the Government German letters. He had been acting under instructions of the Chief Secretary to the Government. He translated two letters which were put in as exhibits.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. S. Osborne, witness said that after translating the letters referred to, he returned them to the Chief Secretary. This was in January. He did not remember to have translated any other letter before that. He subsequently translated a letter of Mr. Hermann to his wife. The translation was a literal one. The German word "Kaufen" means "to buy" and "Wahlen" means "to select." The case is proceeding.

KRISHNAGAR DACOITY CASE.

PROLONGED IDENTIFICATION PROCEEDINGS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Prolonged identification proceedings of the accused in Krishnagar Dacoity case were held yesterday inside the Krishnagar Jail, a large number of witnesses being present. It is not decided when the case will open, but it is likely that proceedings will be instituted soon under the Defence of the Realm Act.

The headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association in India have received the following appreciation from Brigadier-General C. H. Price, Commanding at Aden:—"Thirty-five packages of Red Cross gifts have bee duly received and distributed to our hospitals. We are most grateful for the interest taken in the welfare and comfort of our sick and wounded and return our best thanks for this very munificent gift."

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, musculer vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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Good assortment of Silver Articles of Fashionable Designs for Presentation.
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CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP
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ALL AT Re 1 PER TIN.
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62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS!!

The unanimous Verdict of All who have Seen

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

"COUNTESS OLGA."

"THE BUTLER."

TO-NIGHT: THIRD INSTALMENT.

6 Parts . . . 7,000 Feet.

Subsequent Instalments every Saturday until Concluded.

SYNOPSIS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Florence La Badie ..	"Florence Gray"
Frank Farrington ..	.. "Braine"
Marguerite Snow ..	"Countess Olga"
James Cruze.. ..	"The Reporter"
Sidney Bracy ..	"The Butler"

Brain infuriated at his continual failures, to kidnap Florence, he engages the services of four desperadoes known by the police and the Auto-Bandits.

Florence, during one of her morning rides in the Park, is carried off and locked in an old hut, but Norton, the reporter, again appears in the nick-of-time and rescues her, an exciting motor chase ensues,—Norton fires at the persuing car, and the bullet penetrates the forward tyre, which explodes, the car swerves, and then plunges down the embankment into the river.

"The Black Hundred", determine to put an end to the meddling Reporter, and numerous attempts are made against his life, one in which he falls through a man-hole into the river, but is picked up by passing watermen.

The Countess Olga now suggests a plan realizing the growing love-between Florence and Norton, she contrives to separate the young lovers, which, by stratagem, she is successful in doing.

"The conspirators now seek the services of two roguish physicians who sign documents to the effect that Florence is insane.

Florence while out shopping is hustled into an automobile and despite her cries and protestations even the policeman who comes to her aid is convinced that she is insane when her captors produce the document which also states that they are her "keepers." She is then taken aboard the "George Washington" bound for Russia.

Later a wireless' message is received by Jones, which states that Florence had leaped the rail at night and been drowned.

To be Continued Next Saturday.

"BRAINE"

"THE REPORTER."

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Egerton, Coldstreams.
Major J. E. Forster, York and Lancasters.
Major E. C. Robertson, York and Lancasters.
Major J. C. Monteith, Bedfords.
Major C. H. Turner, Suffolks.
Captain J. V. de Castro, Suffolks.
Captain E. E. Smith, Suffolks.
Captain B. K. Finnie, Lincolns.
Captain E. G. Heath, Artillery.
Captain R. B. Herbert, Engineers.
Captain P. B. Jones, Middlesex.
Captain S. Stewart, Royal Scots.
Captain J. W. Tongue, Gloucesters.
Lieut. E. H. Cordeux, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. H. Forster, Londons.
Lieut. T. C. Sillar, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. J. J. Thill, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Bava, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Benham, Middlesex
Second-Lieut. R. P. Hallowes, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Brooks, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Bull, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. J. U. Chisholm-Batten, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Chandler, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Keable, Berkshires
Second-Lieut. T. Pennington, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. Robertson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. L. E. Schultz, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Williams, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major F. M. Browne, Engineers.
Captain E. S. Wilson, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Adsetts, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Hoblyn, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. P. V. Neems, Gloucesters
Second-Lieut. M. Selby, East Kents.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING

Lieut.-Col. A. W. Pollock, Yorkshire L. I
Major A. L. Cooper, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Higgs, Engineers
Second-Lieut. F. H. Lee, Yorkshire L. I
Second-Lieut. R. B. Stewart, Royal Scots.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain Sir G. R. Houstoun-Boswall, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. L. G. Dickinson, Sherwoods.

NOW KILLED.

Major W. G. Home, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Captain V. Gordon, Gordons.
Captain D. H. Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Captain W. W. Colquhoun, Highland L. I.
Lieut. R. R. Lewin, Sussex.
Lieut. K. F. Mackenzie, Camerons.
Lieut. J. V. Marsters, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Budden, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Newnham, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major H. N. Foster, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. H. J. Cook, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut. W. P. Hawkins, Shropshire L. I.
Lieut. H. M. Linton, Highland L. I.
Lieut. H. H. Phillips, Leicesters
Second-Lieut. F. R. Chapman, Londons.
Second-Lieut. D. I. Day, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. B. Stanfield, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. N. B. Stanger, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Thomson, Scots Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. W. C. Dale, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. C. H. Dunsmore, Camerons.

NOW MISSING.

Major J. H. Jaques, West Yorkshires.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Captain E. G. Grimshaw, Engineers.
Captain R. E. Pratt, Engineers.
Lieut. A. Wiltshire, Ordnance Corps
Second-Lieut. H. S. Priestley, Manchesters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. H. W. Kingston, West Surreys.

NOW MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. A. J. Steel, East Yorkshires.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. W. G. Fawkes, Norfolks.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General G. L. Hibbert, Middlesex.
Lieut.-Col. F. W. Ramsay, Middlesex.
Major J. G. Kirkwood, Gloucesters.
Major J. D. Monro, Engineers.
Major T. Weeding, West Surreys.
Captain E. Buckley, York and Lancasters.
Captain S. Lucas, York and Lancasters.
Captain C. M. Dealtry, Suffolks.
Captain A. A. Dowler, East Surreys.
Captain F. J. Edlmann, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain C. H. Ellis, Liverpools.
Captain G. H. Gilby, Rifle Brigade.
Captain O. R. Johnston, Middlesex.
Captain A. W. Row, Middlesex.
Captain F. H. Liebenrood, West Kents.
Captain C. V. Miles, Welsh Regiment.
Captain W. Petty, Seaforths.
Captain J. S. Turcan, Seaforths.
Captain S. G. Traill, Camerons.
Captain D. Cooke, Black Watch.
Lieut. H. Appleyard, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. L. Billinton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. J. Bolton, Artillery.
Lieut. G. A. Milbank, Artillery.
Lieut. F. Y. Bright, Artillery.
Lieut. J. E. Carr, Sherwoods.
Lieut. A. J. Clark, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. L. King, Middlesex.
Lieut. R. W. Lewis, Welsh Guards.
Lieut. H. H. Liddell-Grainger, Scots Guards.
Lieut. H. Mantle, East Kents.
Lieut. M. J. Morrison, Durham L. I.
Lieut. H. H. Prendegast, Engineers.
Lieut. E. W. Ruse, Engineers.
Lieut. J. P. Shaw, Medicals.
Lieut. L. W. Whittaker, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. H. N. Aston, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Ellison, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Hollis, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Bain, Gordons..
Second-Lieut. C. H. Budd, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. W. T. Williams, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. N. E. Wood, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Dyer, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. H. L. Ellis, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Fleming-Sands, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J. J. Janeson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Foulsham, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Petre, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. L. B. Frere, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Robson, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Gatrell, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Jenkins, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. K. Gunn, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Morgan, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. W. Hammond, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. N. Higginson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. B. Klein, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. R. McDonald, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Thomas, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. E. McIntyre, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. D. S. Parsons, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. E. J. Sear, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. P. W. Simpson, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Sowerby, Lincolns.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant R. A. Begg, Seaforths.
Lieutenant M. C. McLeod, Seaforths.
Lieutenant N. A. Fox, Royal Irish.
Lieutenant F. Holdin, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. P. Ireland, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant J. McGregor, Medicals.
Lieutenant N. R. Mossop, Suffolks.
Lieutenant A. F. Wiggin, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Cronhelm, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant R. G. Williams, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant F. G. Downing, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Eley, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant R. K. Forsyth, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Grant, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant R. D. Macpherson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant A. Ross, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant B. Grew, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant G. S. Harman, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant G. C. Hick, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant H. Ibbitson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Jones, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. A. Kendall, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant A. S. Lambert, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant J. E. Lord, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant R. L. MacDonald, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. W. K. Maitland, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant W. C. Steele, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant E. Nightingale, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant R. Tolfiled, Bedfords
Second-Lieutenant H. J. West, Bedfords
Second-Lieutenant C. R. Romer, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Sprong, Suffolks

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Major J. G. Collins, Black Watch.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

Captain H. J. Jeffries, Leicesters, killed, should read Major H. J. Jeffries.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major-General F. Wing.
Major R. J. Cox, Argylls.
Captain R. S. Dickinson, Londons.
Lieutenant J. L. Heath, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant C. C. Tower, Essex.
Lieutenant H. G. Tozer, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant N. B. Antrobus, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant J. R. Burrows, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant R. F. Deck, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Forrest, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Hartley, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. E. Kajatze, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant E. C. Rimington, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant P. Chaw, Black Watch.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General J. H. Pollard, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain Q. C. Bovey, Gordons.
Captain W. G. Maxwell, Gordons.
Captain D. P. Cameron, Camerons.
Captain G. N. Hill, Artillery.
Captain C. H. Sykes, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W. E. Williams, Middlesex.
Captain J. P. Worlledge, Engineers.
Captain T. S. Wynn, Suffolks.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt. O. H. Day, Hampshires.
Lieut. C. K. Chamier, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. Wallace, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. T. Duncan, Highland Light Infantry.

MISSING NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. L. Shawcross, West Yorks.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. P. F. Dale, Essex.
Capt. F. B. Binney, Artillery.

PRISONERS.

Capt. G. Robertson, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. G. Branch, West Yorks.
Lieut. P. W. Herbage, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. W. Addison, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. T. R. Kirkpatrick, Sussex.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. H. R. Pelly, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. T. B. Campbell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Ellis, Engineers.

DIED IN DARDANELLES.

Quartermaster and Hony. Lieut. W. Hill, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Capt. W. N. Molesworth, Manchesters.
Lieut. L. A. Mackenzie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Andexer, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Taylor, Essex.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The 229th casualty list from France and Belgium reports:—

KILLED.

Captain G. D. Campbell, 40th Pathans.

WOUNDED.

Captain B. C. H. Drew, 23rd Sikh Pioneers; Captain G. O. Turnbull, 26th Punjabis; Captain R. N. McPherson, 40th Pathans; Lieutenant G. F. H. Faithfull, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Besides these a number of Indian rank and file reported wounded.

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

79th casualty list reports from Mediterranean (Dardanelles):—

KILLED.

Jemadar Sankhaman Limbal, 1/10th Gurkha Rifles; Jemadar Kishon Singh, Burma Military Police.

100th casualty list reported from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Captain E. T. C. Bower, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire & Buckingham Light Infantry; Lieutenant W. S. Halliday, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Additional casualties reported from France:—

KILLED.

Captain K.R. McCloughlin, King George's Own Ferozepore Sik's.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain L. A. Bartlett, Royal Engineers; Second-Lieut. G. Sanderson, (I.A.R.O.), 2/2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. G. P. Farley, (I.A.R.O.), 57th Wilde's Rifles (F. F.).

Additional casualty reported from Aden:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Baldock, 108th Infantry.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C-19

ASTHMA
The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!
POST 1/0 FREE
ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER
Of leading Chemists—Stores & P. St-Lazare, 20, PARIS
Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE AMERICAN LOAN.

Now that the great Anglo-French loan in America is an accomplished fact, the following comments by "The Economist" afford a good deal of explanatory information on what is deemed to be a record financial transaction.

The outstanding fact of the American loan is that no other countries in the world but Great Britain and France would have carried the transaction through. The terms are high and the arrangements undoubtedly favourable to the United States, but there is no other nation concerned in this war that could have raised in New York the amount that we have raised or secured the terms that we have secured. We are to issue bonds to the extent of $500,000,000 at a price of 98 to the public and 96 to the underwriting syndicate; the bonds are to be redeemable in five years at par, and the Governments may offer holders the right to convert into 4½ per cent. bonds of a 15 to 25 years' currency. The bonds are in dollars, not sterling; interest and redemption payment do not follow a fixed rate of exchange, and there is presumably to be no deduction of British income-tax. The net result, according to Lord Reading, is a 5½ per cent. return to the investor, while at the price of issue to the syndicate the charge will be rather over 5½ per cent. To the British and French Governments the price works out at nearly 7 per cent. for the five years, as compared with 4½ per cent. on our last loan.

To claim that these are favourable terms would be affectation. The British nation does not enjoy paying over 6 per cent. for its accommodation, and nothing but the state of the exchange could justify the conditions under which we borrow. On the other hand, it would be mere folly to suggest that the deal is an index to British credit, for it is clearly nothing of the kind. We are not raising money on New York's terms because they are the best we can get, but because credit in New York is at the present time essential to the financing of our American trade. The loan is an exchange transaction not a money-raising deal, and if and when another real British loan is issued, the distinction will be clear to the world, the greater part of which understands it sufficiently well already.

The barbed wire entanglements that the Commissioners had to break down before reaching the American investor are known in detail only to themselves, but we can realise the position well enough to understand at least something of their difficulties. The dead-weight resistance of the German-Americans must have been formidable, and though some of the Teutonic banks are reported as willing to subscribe, we cannot believe that any of them threw themselves heartily into a loan intended for the defeat of their original countries; and it is a serious thing to have even a few men hostile or lukewarm where so vast a sum is required. The pressure of German depositors on the banks may also have been felt, and some influential pacifists like Mr. Ford have thrown the whole weight of their wealth and power into the anti-loan scale. How far this racial or idealistic campaign was carried may be judged by the following extract from the New York "Journal of Commerce":—

Wall Street's Shame read one of several large sign-boards held aloft by leaders of a file of men who marched through the financial section. Another read, "The Money Trust is Lending Billions of American Money to Bankrupt England, France, and Russia." The procession ended with a man carrying a big sign on which was painted in red, white, and black, "Billions for King George." The paraders stopped in front of the Morgan office. A crowd collected, and detectives ordered them to move on. Earlier in the day a large man dressed in a bright red coat and blue breeches, which, he said, were emblematic of the British Army uniform, sauntered through Wall Street, and stopped on the sidewall in front of the Morgan office. A diminutive straw hat, whose crown was not larger than a silver dollar, rested on his head, and in his hands he carried a many coloured banner on which was written sentiments similar to those later displayed by the paraders. The crowd which immediately surrounded him choked the street for several minutes. The police finally sent him away.

It reads like the description of a bitterly contested General Election, and in view of the strength of the contending opinions, we may congratulate ourselves on finding that the transaction was successfully put through. Our acknowledgments are also due to Von Tirpitz, whose humanitarian policy on the high seas has done as much as anything else to reconcile the strictly neutral Yankee to offering his financial assistance—even on such excellent terms for the American investor. If our policy of intercepting German imports has helped to steady the German-American exchange, the German submarine campaign and the sinking of the Lusitania have certainly helped to steady ours

It is, perhaps, arguable that the British Government might have taken a different line towards the American exchange, and told the bankers that unless more favourable terms were offered, the exchange would be allowed to look after itself. Government purchases, it is said, could be paid for in gold, and ordinary commercial transactions might be left to the mercy of the exchange, however low it fell. The result would be that the Government could get its goods, and so far as the private buyer is concerned, the American producer would sooner or later lose his market. That is a possible line of conduct that doubtless did not escape the attention of the Commissioners or of the bankers, but we must remember that there is no sharp frontier between purchases for the Government and purchases for private firms and individuals. A very large proportion of our imports that come to the order of private merchants are for Government account, and intended for the service of our troops in the field. To have left these commercial transactions out of account would have been impossible, and it would not have been feasible to pay for them all by shipments of gold. For this reason, too, it seems that the credit created by the loan must be at the disposal of individual merchants, though it must not be used to finance the imports of luxuries or unnecessary goods.

And this brings us to the true moral of the loan. Thanks largely to reckless and unthinking extravagance, the nation has been forced to a thoroughly unsatisfactory expedient. It is in the power of the British consumer and of the Government, through its influence on the consumer, to obviate or postpone a repetition of this expedient, or the attempt at another even more drastic. The nation should realise now that the war must be financed out of our own income and savings, and as money spent is not money saved, our plain duty is not to spend. The Budget, which ought to have imposed the iron heel of economy on us all, lets us off far too lightly, and if we do not do more than we are doing now, we shall be faced ere many months are over with an infinitely more serious problem. The restorative effect of this loan cannot be permanent, but its benefit will vary directly with our own rate of expenditure. If and when its effect wears away, there are still such remedies as a forced sale of exportable securities but at that point we trust the country will never arrive. The watch-word for every one of us at home is economy, economy, economy.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
„ Sales of East Indian	..	150
„ Imports	..	5,000
Mid. Americans		7.12—16d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.75—15d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.		12.55—10
March		12.75—12
New York Official noon call Jan.		12.62—2
March		12.85 unchgd.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.		12.43—15
March		12.68—14

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
Mid. Americans		..7.24+4d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.80+5d

ESTIMATED SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Oct.	7.00	
Oct.-Nov.	7.00	
Nov.-Dec.	7.00	
Dec.-Jan.	7.00	
Jan.-Feb.	7.00	
Feb.-March	7.01	
March-April	7.02	
April-May	7.02	—6
May-June	7.02	
June-July	6.99	
July-Aug.	6.97	
Aug.-Sept.	6.82	
Sep.-Oct.	6.67	
Oct.-Nov.	6.62	

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

Estimated Sales..	5,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening price	
Oct.	6.99	
Oct.-Nov.	6.99	
Nov.-Dec.	6.99	
Dec.-Jan.	6.99	
Jan.-Feb.	7.00	
Feb.-Mar.	7.00	
Mar.-Apl.	7.01	—3
April-May	7.01	
May-June	7.01	
June-July	6.99	
July-Aug.	6.97	
Aug.-Sept.	6.82	
Sept.-Oct.	6.67	
Oct.-Nov.	6.63	

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price.	Decline on previous close.
Oct.	.02	4
Oct.-Nov.	7.02	4
Nov.-Dec.	7.02	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.02	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.03	3
Feb.-March	7.03	4
March-April	7.04	4
April-May	7.04	4
May-June	7.04	4
June-July	7.02	3
July-Aug.	7.00	3
Aug.-Sept.	6.85	3
Sept.-Oct.	6.70	3
Oct.-Nov.	6.66	2

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.	Advance on previous close
October	7.05	3
Oct.-Nov.	7.05	3
Nov.-Dec.	7.05	3
Dec.-Jan.	7.05	3
Jan.-Feb.	7.05	3
Feb.-March	7.06	3
March-April	7.07	3
April-May	7.07	3
May-June	7.07	3
June-July	7.04	2
July-Aug.	7.01	1
Aug.-Sept.	6.87	2
Sept.-Oct.	6.71	1
Oct.-Nov.	6.67	1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 22nd.

M. G. Bengal	Good ..	..5.00	
„ „	Fully Good ..	..5.15	—5
„ „	Fine ..	..5.30	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra	Good ..	..5.45	
„ „	Fine ..	..5.75	
M. G. Broach	Good ..	..6.45	
„ „	Fully Good ..	..6.60	—10
„ „	Fine ..	..6.75	
M. G. Scinde	Good ..	..4.95	
„ „	Fully Good ..	..5.10	—5
„ „	Fine ..	..5.25	

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd

M. G. Bengal	Good ..	..5.00	
„ „	Fully Good ..	..5.15	
„ „	Fine ..	..5.30	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra	Good ..	..5.45	
„ „	Fine ..	..5.75	
„ Broach	Good ..	..6.50	Unchanged.
„ „	Fully Good ..	..6.65	
„ „	Fine ..	..6.80	
„ Scinde	Good ..	..4.95	
„ „	Fully Good ..	..5.10	
„ „	Fine ..	..5.25 (5.35)	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 22nd

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
„ Forwarded	76,000
„ Imports	89,000
„ Stock	943,000

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

London, Oct. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,015,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian „ „	....
American „ „	3,708,000
Other „ „	....
Total Sales	67,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	6,000
Total Export	3,000
East Indian Export.....	—
„ „ Stock	56,000
„ „ Forwarded	2,000
„ „ Actual Export.....	600
„ „ Imports	1,000
„ „ Speculation	200
„ „ Afloat	70,000
American „	250,000
Total Afloat	289,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Oct. 22nd.

Tone of Manchester Market—uncertain but firm inquiry. Tone of Yarns—well held but business irregular,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 22nd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. 43,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	.. 36,000
„ „ to Continent	.. 19,000
Futures at New York January	12.57+5
Futures at New York March	.. 12.78+5
Spot Cotton at New York	.. 12.45+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. 12.00+7
Futures at New Orleans January	12.48+5
Futures at New Orleans March	.. 12.70+2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅜ unchd.
Demand Bills	.. 4.65.00—1.75
Silver Commercial Bars .	.. 49 unchgd,

New York, Oct. 22rd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	21,000
„ „ to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York Jan.	12.54—3
Futures at New York Mar.	12.74—4
Spot Cotton at New York	12.40—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	12.44—4
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	12.68—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅜
Demand Bills	4.63.00
Silver Commercial Bars	48⅞

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	279,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	160,000
„ „ to France and Continent	75,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,220,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	836,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	23 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Mint Conght.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅞ unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5—½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜—¾
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5⅝ unchgd
Interest day to day loans ..	..3½ „
„ 7 day market loans ..	..4½ „
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£1,345,000
Ex: on London at Paris Francs	27.57 unchgd,

London, Oct. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot..	23⅞
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛ unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3½
„ 7 day market loans ..	4⅛
Exchange on London at Paris.. Fcs	27.52—5

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 22nd.

3½%	1925/28	£92¾	—1/16
4½%	1925/45	£98⅛	—⅛

London, Oct. 23rd.

3½%	1925/28	£92¾	unchanged.
4½%	1925/45	£98⅛	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Oct. 22nd

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers
Wheat Choice White Bombay—No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } 56 January Paid

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Nov.-Dec. Sellers 44

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. sellers 63
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. sellers 56/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec, 62/3
Toria Rapeseed 3% Nov.-Dec. Quoted 57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Paid 59

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers £9/5/0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	unchd,	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B.		£73+⅛
Copper Braziers	unchd.	£99
Yellow Metal	unchd.	11
Hard Spelter.	unchd.	49
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	unchd.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool		£17/15/0+15s
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	unchd.	£4/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December. Nominal. 19
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December. Nominal. 19/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December. 20/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec. 20/9
Calcutta Linseed Oct.-Nov. Paid. 61/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers 2/5½
Ceylon Rubber Nov.-Dec. Buyers 2/5

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 23rd.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship No sellers.
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No sellers.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No sellers.
Wheat Choice White Bombay No sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales. } 56/6 January Value
Karachi Barley. sellers. 43/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. Sellers 63
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. Sellers 56/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers 63
Toria Rapeseed 3% Nov.-Dec Buyers 57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) November-December sellers 59/3+1s. 3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Value £9-5-0+2s. 6d

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B	£73
Copper Braziers	£99
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	49
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£17-15-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£4/5-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers 2/5½
Ceylon Rubber Nov.-Dec. Buyers 2/5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 23.

The market to day opened with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 312 and some business was done by brokers in the bazaar at these rates.

Later owing to rather a bearest feeling prevailing in the market prices declared from Rs. 3/4 in all styles.

The only business so far reported is a large line of K/Akola bought by a shipper from the bazaar.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

G. Broach 308½
F. G. Bengal 239/40.
T. K/Akola 278/9.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	.. ..	..	..	312/3	Apr. '16
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	253	243/4	..	Jan. '16
„	.. ..	250/1	..	..	Nov. '15
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	245	..	..	Jan. '16
M. G. Khandesh..	..	269/0	..	..	„
M. G. Mathla	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		297	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	295	..	..	„
M. G. Akola Khgm.,	..	281/2	..	..	„
M. G. Yeotmal ..		..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	256/7	Oct. 1915.
M.G. Benzals ..	..	252	..	..	Dec. 1915.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 23st October, 1915.

Growths.		Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	256	246	..	..	Ready
	..	276	268	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	257	247	..	..	do.
	..	278	270	..	..	1/25Jan.16
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	260	250	..	..	do.
	..	281	273	..	..	do
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	263	253	..	..	do.
	..	284	276	..	..	do.
Nagpore Kamptl(M.G.)	..	267	257	..	..	do.
	..	288	280	..	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	271	261	..	..	do.
	..	292	284	..	..	do.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	212	202	..	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	..	do.
Bengals (M.G.) S. F.	..	237	227	..	..	do.
	246	247	235	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	234	224	..	..	do.
	..	240	232	..	..	do.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	245	235	..	..	do.
	..	260	250	..	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	272	264	254	do.	
	..	314	..	306	1/25A pl.16	
Mathla (M.G.)	..	286	224	..	do.	
	..	..	..	..		
Bagalkote (M. G.)	..	..	..	257		
	..	..	..	..	do.	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	278	do.	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	258	do.	
(H.G.)	..	..	..	255	do.	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	280	do.	
	..	..	..	..		

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd October, 1915:—

Cotton	5,949 Bales.
Wheat	13,128 cwts.
Linseed	2,445 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	6,634 „
Poppyseed	835 „
Groundnuts	865 „
Castorseed	14,967 „
Rice	3,038 „
Cottonseed	1,474 „
Mowraseed	15 „
Gram	101 „
Joowar	2,652 „
Maize	72 „
Barley	2,055 „

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915 ...		625,000
Receipts from 1st. Sept. to 21st Oct. 1915		242,241
		867,241
Shipments do		210,018
		657,223
Afloat		13,575
		643,648
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail for Sept. to date ...		155,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		488,648

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32d Dec.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	190½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133½
Do. Shanghai	173½
60 d-s. Yokohama	153½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-1
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 23.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened to-day with a tendency to further advance and a rise was recorded in certain shares; but before close the effervescent subsided and a slight setback was noticed

Tata Iron and Steel shares owing to selling pressure dropped by a few points.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids stood neglected at Rs. 520.

Fazulbhai moved up to Rs. 395 but closed at Rs. 386½.

Standards after touching Rs. 935 closed at Rs. 922½.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,090 to Rs 1,100.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 196½. Crescent at Rs. 95, Indore-Malawas at Rs. 197½ and New Great Easterns at Rs. 195.

Edward Sassoons improved to Rs. 222½, Kasturchands to Rs. 595, and Pearl Mill shares to Rs. 260.

Manekji Petit Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 1,675.

Centrals changed hands at Rs. 1,890 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,450. Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 632½ and Ahmedabad advanced at Rs. 785.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,585, Bank of India changed hands at Rs. 54.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept in request at Rs. 206

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares improved to Rs. 1,100. Ordinary stood unchanged at Rs. 1,030.

Gujarat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 96, Central Provinces at Rs. 114¼ and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 572½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 107½ and Deferred to Rs. 209.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares improved to Rs. 180.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 87¼ (clean pieces.).

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 99 5/8.

SEPTEMBER TRADE RETURNS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Trade returns for September issued to-day show that value of imports was nearly 13 crores, an increase of about 5½ crores as compared with September 1914. The total exports amounted to 17½ crores. The excess of exports over imports of private merchandise amounted to 422 lakhs as against 57 lakhs in September 1914. Council Bills paid in India during September 1915 amounted to 135 lakhs, as compared with 13 lakhs in 1914 and Sterling Bills on London sold in India amounted to 7½ lakhs as against 22 lakhs in September 1914.

During the six months ended September, 1915, as compared with the same period last year, the value of imports declined by 9.64 crores to 65.46 crores and total exports by 7.43 crores to 93.62 crores. Imports of treasure declined by 6½ crores to 7½ crores. Gold bullion fell by 3 crores to 3 1/5 crores and soverigns by 1.42 crores to 35 lakhs.

In the month of September, there were 212 arrivals and 330 sailings in shipping from India and during April to September, 1915, the tonnage amounted to 2,224,796 tons of vessels entered at ports and tonnage cleared amounted to 3,926,567 tons against 2,846,596 tons entered.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The freight market continues firm with a rising tendency and only limited tonnage is offering. Excellent rates are to-day reported from Liverpool of sales of Kandahar wool to American buyers causing a temporary boom. Prices have risen here from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40.

CONNECTING MYSORE WITH WEST COAST.

RAILWAY SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The Mysore Durbar is now in correspondence with the Government of India in connection with the proposed railway to connect the Durbar railway system to a suitable port on the West Coast, and possibly the services of an experienced engineer officer will be available for the purpose. The Dewan discussed the project in his address to the Representative Assembly and the whole scheme will be subjected to careful engineering investigations before long. The main idea is to divert the Mysore traffic, which now goes to the port of Madras, to a port on the West Coast, which, it is expected, will greatly assist in developing the resources of Mysore.

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. B-21

Tired and worn out. Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. 18

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Best and Simple
YERS
The long felt want water from deep, we totally removed by our Deep Well Hand Pumps. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow
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WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in Canada.
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Incorporated in England.
As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.
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BOMBAY No 24
LATEST CALALOGUE AVAIABLE

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

TINDAL OF A PROW FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Satu- ore the Chief Presidency Magistrate, haneidar of the Port Officers' Staff ugia Modia, tindal of prow No. 807, ng in the harbour on the night of instant without regulation lights d under the Secret Defence Scheme t of Bombay. Bombardier Morris, osed to having seen the accused out regulation lights, to having chased the tindal in a launch ng fired three rounds before the el could be brought to a stand- cused was fined Rs. 15.

I was next charged by Sub-Ins- kerrao with sailing without red under the Port Trust regu- was fined Rs. 20.

ROBBERY OF A RECEIPT.

PROSECUTE A COMPLAINANT

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mahomed Ahmed Ladak, a Khoja, charged Bhawanji Nagsi Merchant, manager of the Cosmopolitan Bank, now in liquidation, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of earrings, valued about Rs. 1,200. Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, with Mr. Vijaykar, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Reuben Solomon defended the accused.

After the photographer, who enlarged the signature of the documents, alleged to have been signed by the accused acknowledging receipt of the earrings, had been examined, the Magistrate said he was satisfied that the signature was a forged one and he discharged the accused. He subsequently granted sanction to prosecute Ladak under section 471, I.P.C., on a charge of using a forged document, knowing it to be forged.

ASSAULT ON EXCISE SEPOY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Nayanpalli charged Azizulla Oomerkhan and Abdul Mahomed with assaulting Excise sepoys.

The prosecution alleged that on Friday afternoon the first accused who was selling cocaine in Ful Galli, ran away on seeing Excise sepoys. The latter chased him into Bhangi Gulli, when he threw away the packet of cocaine he had on him and assaulted the sepoys. The second accused interfered to release the first accused, and a scuffle ensued in which both the accused assaulted the sepoys.

The first accused alleged he was going along Ful Gulli, when the sepoys seized him and assaulted him with the result that he bled from the nose. He produced clothes stained with blood.

The second accused said he was a mere spectator of the scuffle and denied having attempted to release the first accused.

The sepoys, on being questioned by the Magistrate said they did not know how the first accused came by his injuries and why he bled from the nose.

The Magistrate remarked the Excise sepoys had very minutely described the circumstances against the accused and it was surprising that they were unable to say how the accused got the injuries. It was not possible that the sepoys who were present throughout the occurrance had not noticed how the accused was injured He (the Magistrate) convicted the second accused and as he had seven previous convictions he sentenced him to one years' rigorous imprisonment. He adjourned the case against the first accused.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

WOUNDED SUB-INSPECTOR PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Enquiries made last evening shows that Upendra Nath Chatterjee, Sub-Inspector of Police, who was wounded in the recent outrage, is progressing favourably in the Medical College Hospital. His wounds are not very serious; one bullet passed through the right upper arm without affecting the bones, while another caused a superficial injury in the thigh. His statement is said to have been recorded by the police.

TOWN PLANNING IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNMENT EXPERT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Ost. 23

A Madras Government Press Communique after referring to the very widespread movement in favour of better ideals of civic life at present visible among the upper classes of Indian society, which cannot but spread quickly downwords, and to the interest among private individuals, apart from Government efforts in that direction, in co-operative housing and garden suburbs, which promise early fruits, says that, as might be expected, schemes of improvement born of this movement have not always been wisely designed. As the present arrangements are by no means satisfactory, it is thought that the services of a whole-time officer trained in the latest school in such matters are necessary. Government are, moreover, considering the question of introducting a Town Planning Bill approximating to the English and Bombay models. Hence, the appointment of Mr. H. V. Lankaster to the office has been considered urgent.

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Mr. D. E. WACHA
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BY
Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU.
Price: As. 6.
Can be had from—
THE "FORT PRINTING PRESS,"
Fort, BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer Malwa:—

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kinloch, Infft. and Ayah; Mr. J. B. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Dilks; Mr. and Mrs. King; Dr. (Miss) D. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, 2 Children and Governess; Mrs. W. Wilson; Miss C. M. Douglas; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Harrold, and 2 children; Mr. L. Burrows; Mr. J. R. Duncan; Mr. J. Adam; Mr. C. E. Sutton; Miss M. C. Few; Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Dugdale:; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Watson; Mr. G. W. Coster; Miss A. J. Dyke; Miss E. E. Menzxies; Miss M. Hearsey; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall, and Infft.; Canon and Mrs. Waller; Mrs. R. M. McNab; Mr. A. J. Smith; Mrs. R. C. C. Burke; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Shore; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Forrester, and 2 Misses; Mr. V. A. Short, Mr. J. C. Stalkartt, Mrs. Prendergast, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. E. M. Walliss, child and infant, Miss W. Fisher, Mr. R. H. N. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ponten-Moller, Mrs. R. A. Bright, Mrs. Galway, Hon. Mr. French, Mrs. D. Stanyon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallach and infant, (Miss F. Lewis) nurse, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bould, Mrs. Leicester and 2 children, Miss G. H. Gibbins, Mrs. J. Burgess, Capt. J. Kingdom, Mrs. Le Mesurier, infant and ayah, Miss V. H. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Watson, Lt. Rose-Price, 2nd-Lt. R. Barrow, 2nd-Lt. J. N. Lord, 2nd-Lt. J. J. Connolly, 2nd-Lt. J. F. Martindin, 2nd-Lt. N. E. Talbot, 2nd-Lt. A. S. Mathewman, 2nd-Lt. G. B. Mathewman, 2nd-Lt. A. G. Lucas, 2nd-Lt. J. Wickham, 2nd-Lt. K. O. Carleton, 2nd-Lt. C. G. Brennan, 2nd-Lt. C. B. Barlow, 2nd-Lt. H. K. Salseson, 2nd-Lt. T. Neville 2nd-Lt. K. T. Ridge, 2nd-Lt. C. J. de la Hey, 2nd-Lt. F. Tomlison, 2nd-Lt. C. T. Tirebuck, 2nd-Lt. F. Tworney, 2nd-Lt. H. St. J. Struthers, 2nd-Lt. J. O. Fulton, 2nd-Lt. E. R. Wynne, 2nd-Lt. F. H. Bourdillon, 2nd-Lt. C. M. Cooke, 2nd-Lt. P. D. Bucknall, 2nd-Lt. R. C. Paske, 2nd-Lt. R. H. Baines, 2nd-Lt. E. Cameron, 2nd-Lt. C. G. Prior, 2nd-Lt. D. F. Garraway, 2nd-Lt. V. Curle, 2nd-Lt. H. G. Rossel, 2nd-Lt. H. R. Roberts, 2nd-Lt. G. R. Ridley, 2nd-Lt. C. H. Harris, Mrs. A. Scott, Mr. J. F. Bunyer, Capt. M. A. Kennedy, Mr. C. L. Hoadley, Miss J. Grynyer, Miss E. Thornber, Miss G. Hay, Mrs. C. R. Scott, Miss D. Scott, Miss Davison, Mr. P. Feilmann, Mrs. C. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. W Simmons, Mr. E. Christensen, Ft.-Lt. A. Robertson, Ft.-Sub-Lt. W. Lawson, Miss E. F. M. Heywood, Mr. H. Brightwell, Mrs. A. J. Stark, Miss C. J. Stark, Mr. W. F. Lennam, Mr. E. S. Aslett, Mr. F. Metcalfe, Rev. H. S. Stephenson, Mr D. A. Laing, Mrs. S Brice, Miss W. Beere, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. McGloughlin, Miss A. M. Grene, Miss E. M. Fielden, Mr. A. Muirhead, Mr. J. Leggat, Mr. W. H. Batchelor, Mr. R. H. Garner, Miss B. M. Stark, Mr. T. Mead, Miss K Larsen, Mr. H. Kampp, Mrs. T. E. Crichton, Miss D. C. Waller, Mrs. F. A. Seager, Mrs Thos. Moore, Mr. W. H. Watson, Miss J. J. Adams, Mr. D. M. Tibbs Mr. P. J Watts, Mr. C. J. Currie, Mr. A. McKelvie, Mrs. B. E. Beith, Mr. J. Polglase, Mr. E. R. Long, Miss C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Y. Perkins and infant, Mr. F. G. Guthrie, Mr. W. T. More, Mr F. A. Denny, Mr. H. W. Halstone, Mr. C. Ogilvie, Mrs. McKelvie, Mrs. H. M. Coleby, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. F. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kent and child, Mr. C. B. Buyers, Mr. T. G. Sinclair, Miss Graig, Miss Pirie, Miss C. Hotchkiss Dr. Mary Horner, Dr. Jean McMinn, Miss Mundle, Mr. G. Mollison, Mr. J. Fitz-Patrick, Miss F. Crawford, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. A. Harris, Mrs. Perkins' ayah, Mr. J. E. Sherlock, Mr. W. E. Thomas and 2 Misses, Mr. F. H. Trudgett, Rev. J. C. Hawes, Mr. J. D. Newman, Miss D. L. Poole, Rev. J. M. Doyle, Mrs. Todd and 2 children, Mr. A. Waterhouse, Mrs. L. Semple, Mrs. K. Green, Brg.-Genl. Hon. J. McCay and servant, Mr. E. L. Waltom, Mrs. W. H. Moule, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mr. T. M. Ramsey, Mr. R. Macartney, Mr. E. T. Boyd, Mr. Jas. Morrison, Mrs. Rodda Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. E. M. Kilgour, Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Reynolds and 3 children, Mrs. R. Cunningham and 2 children, Mrs. Quinn, Mr. S. J. Solomon, Miss E. N Worrall Mr. D. Ryan, Miss F. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hatley, Mr. S. H. Bennett, Mr. L. W. Thornton, Mr. J. F. Roberts, Miss C. M. Roberts, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Chas Bagley Miss Godfrey, Mrs. and Miss Milne, Mr. H. Reed, Count de Maumy-Talvande, Mrs. Gough Miss A. F. Wright, Miss M. Bickersteth Hon. Justice T. Piggott, Mr. and Mrs. A P. Wolferstan, Mr. W. H. Rogers-Ford, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Perree, Mrs. A. H. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Richardson, Hon. Justice W. Tudball, Mr. and Mrs. V. Murrey, Mrs. J. M. Bourne, Mr. G. Soames, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gordon Mr. P. S. Burrell, Major and Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Mr. B. E O'Conor, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Bourdillonn, Mr. A. West, Miss M. Honeybourne, Mr. E. E. P. Rose, Mrs. J. Leslie and 2 children, (Mrs. McClean) nurse, Mr. A. W. J. Talbot Mr. J. H. de C. Ballardie, Mrs. G. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Dankes, Mr. W. H. Williams, Miss H. de la Fosse, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. W. H. Bruce, Mr. W. S. Coutts, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Broadway, child and infant, (Miss Midgeley) nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Bookless Miss Worsfold, Mrs. D. S. McClure, Mr. D. Macbeth, Mr. and Miss J. A. Rolston, Mrs. and Miss A. Smith, Mrs. F. Holt, Mrs. E. A. Cobb; Mr. H. M. Collinson; Mrs. W. H. Bruce; Mrs. Money, and (Miss S. Farrar) maid; Mr. R. P. Dewhurst; Mr. C. S. Whiteman; Mrs. C. G. Rich; Mr. E. Thomson; Mr. H. L. Trotman; Mrs. W. Perowne; Mrs. R. E. B. Mainwaring; Miss Sharp; Mrs E. E. Hanmer; Mrs F. C. Daly; Mrs. J. and Miss F. C. Grant; Mr. C. E. D. Peters; Mrs. P. L. O'Neill, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Newman Taylor; Mr. P. Pauling; Mrs. Arnall; Miss Vaughan; Capt. and Mrs. O. F. Smith; Second-Lieut. J. F. Blaki; Mrs. C. M. King; Mr. T. F. Raven; Miss Johnson-Smyth; Miss Stephens; Mr. D. W. Macpherson; Mr. G. Moore; Mr. T. P. Cochrane; Mrs. Foster; Miss E. F. Crosthwaite; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lloyd, Infft. and maid; Mr. Mrs. H. R. and Miss Forbes, Mrs. J. S. Pooley; Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, and Infft.; Mrs. F. M. Hawel; Mr. F. C. Daly; Mr. J. H. Hamilton; Mr. E. W. Bell; Capt. C. N. D. La Touche; Major-General Sir Pertab Singh and son; Second-Lieut. S. W. Welton; Mrs. Anderson, Infft. and Child, (Miss J. McArthur) nurse; Mr. F. M. Poole; Mrs. F. A. Coleridge; Miss Wilson; Mr. W. T. Anderson; Mrs. F. Bartlett; 2 children (Miss Massey) Governess; Mr. D. G. McConechey; Mr. F. C. Liesching; Mr. Jus. and Mrs. P. A. Farrer-Manley; Mr. S. H. Sperling; Mr. R. H. Pinhorn; Mr. & Miss H. Ellerton; Mr. J. K. Beasley; Mr. F. J. Lloyd; Mrs. M. Cobham; Lt. A. J. Martin; Mr. C. Seiger; Dr. & Mrs. H. R. Pakenham & child; Miss L. M. Jones; Miss & Master E. Compton; Mr. Otto Stutz; Mr. J. A. Rebsamen; Me & Miss A. H. Preece; Mr. J. & Mrs. Stewart, child & infft. Mr. W. Sinclair; Mr. J. W. Bakewell; Rev. A. J. Tehan; Rev. J. O'Sullivan; Mr. T. W. Well sted; Mr. H. Hutchison; Mrs. Wm. Clark; Mr. G. H. Stearns; Capt. W. D. Davie; Mr. A. Cowie; Miss E. Cowlishaw; Mr. C. H. Smanell; Mr. H. & Mrs. Wall; Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Quinan; Mr. H. J. Preston; Mr. J. Marsh; Mr. J. Richards; Mrs. G. P. Brown; Miss G. Hart; Mr. H. J. Iles; Mrs. M. Piggott; Mr. H. Bartrop; Miss M. G. Louck; Mr. S. C. W. Rose; Mr. D. V. Ranadive; and native servant; Mr. Vidilal Shaw; Mr. Rose & native servant; (Prisoner) Mohomed Amin; Din Hasson; Mohomed; Aman Gool Yacoob; Noor Somanfar.

During the excavations, which are in progress on the site of the new demolished Royal Exchange in Clive Street, Calcutta an interesting discovery has been made in the shape of two old wells, each some 20 feet deep. They are situated in the northern part of the site and have been filled now with lime concrete. The wells are estimated to be more than 150 years old. The site, on which at one time stood a building successively occupied by Warren Hastings and Clive, is assumed to have been earlier covered by a *bustee* and it is probable that the wells were then sunk.

LECTURE ON CHILD PROTECTION.

LEGAL ACTION NECESSARY.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., delivered a public lecture in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, on Saturday last, on the subject of Child Protection. Dr. Harold H. Mann presided.

The lecturer observed that it was a commonplace of social service that if society was to be uplifted, they should begin with the child and that beginning should be made not after but before the child was born, several prenatal and postnatal conditions had to be set right and if that was done, elaborate measures for child protection would be practically superfluous. The terrible war now waging in the west once more proclaimed and emphasised the simple lesson of history that no nation could successfully resist the attacks of invaders if its numerical strength was comparatively week. No national enterprise, therefore, was more profitable and beneficial than that of rearing good citizens. After describing what was being done in civilized countries and also in Bombay for the care of prospective mothers and their infants, for the provision of hygienic surroundings and protection against disease, the lecturer emphasized the necessity for giving facilities to the juvenile population of the City for manly games and innocent amusements. One of the Prisons Commissions reported that nearly half the number of all crimes were perpetrated in England by youths between the age of 16 and 21 and that most of these offences were committed when they were off duty or temporarily unoccupied. He also urged that the doctor and the nurse should have a permanent place on school establishments.

GOOD "HOMES" NECESSARY.

But the principal prerogative of a child was home. Wide as were the sympathies of the public, much as they had done for social betterment, a good many children were left forsaken to seek shelter in streets which were their kindergarten classes and elementary schools for learning the elements of criminality, thence to pass on to the high schools and colleges of crime, the reformatories and prisons. There were mission homes and salvation army homes, orphanages and schools for the defective. Several children found shelter there, but a large number remained outside, rather were kept outside, because forsooth it paid their parents or socalled guardians or professional beggars to whom they were hired out to exploit them. The British Government had suppressed the slave trade, but here in the Bombay Market the traffic in street children was freely and fearlessly carried out. Nothing sadder in our social system could be thought of. The question, no doubt, was beset with difficulties. The problem of street children could not be comprehensively dealt with until the whole question of pauperism was tackled and in regard to it peculiar religious sentiments and customs concerning asceticism and mendicancy had to be considered. There were also economic questions involved. But worse difficulties had been overcome in the past and in the matter of child protection the city had only to follow the example of other civilized countries.

Not only the children of the pauper classes but the children of all classes who are neglected or mal-treated needed protection. In other countries societies for the protection of children rendered valuable assistance in the cause of child rescue and the important question which the lecturer submitted to the meeting was whether such societies were needed in Bombay or not. Poona City had got one. Bombay had none. Was it because Bombay was better off than Poona in respect of child welfare or was it because the spirit of social service was dead in Bombay? True to her motto of being the First in India, Bombay was the pioneer in waging a crusade against the neglect of children. About eight years ago a society for the Protection of Children in Western India was organized in Bombay. The Poona Society was merely a branch of that society. But while the offspring had survived the shocks of time the parent society had found an untimely grave. It was for the City to atone for the past neglect by vigorous efforts in the future.

WANT OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

In dealing with divers cases and their manifold causes and remedies juvenile protective associations were likely to be greatly handicapped unless they had the full and active support of the legislature. It was therefore necessary to have before them a definite programme of legislative reforms which were urgently necessary and to knock incessantly at the doors of Government and the Legislative Councils to sanction the reforms. In respect of child welfare legislation, Continental and American cities were far in advance of British Towns. Indian legislation, however, took its cue from the British and it would be enough if our cities get legislation on the lines of the Children Act of 1908. Our Penal Code and Police Act provided certain penal clauses, but the essential thing was lacking, viz., provision of homes and institutional care. In London the Local Education Authority was specifically empowered to secure to every child what may be called the national minimum of home nurture. Residential schools were provided for the upbringing of children rescued from homes falling below the statutory minimum standard and contributions were levied from parents able to contribute. All over India residential and industrial schools for the homeless, defective and derelict children were badly needed.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The lecturer then explained the functions of Juvenile Courts and Courts of Domestic Relations which had for their aim not only the protection of children but also the treatment of causes which made the little ones delinquent or dependent, and he wound up his lecture by an appeal for action. Hundreds of pauper children and hundreds again of the depressed and criminal classes cried for salvation. They were carrying on their tiny shoulders the overwhelming burden of all the handicaps of heredity, all the evils of environments, all the social and economic disabilities and diseases which had oppressed and paralysed their parents and which were setting and crippling and corrupting them with re-doubled force. The millennium was far off, but whatever was possible might be attempted. What was immediately necessary was to co-ordinate the efforts of the existing institutions and agencies and to have a central organisation for the rescue work. Sooner or later the depressed classes must rise and the iniquitous conditions which brought about their degradation and the defilement of their children would be wiped out.

HAMZA ISPAHANI,

A LECTURE ON ARABIC HISTORIES ON MATTERS IRANIAN.

A meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay was held at the rooms of the Society in the Town Hall on Thursday last when Rev. Dr. Machichan, one of the Vice-Presidents was in the Chair.

Mr. G. K. Nariman's paper on "Hamza Ispahani: A deep into Arabic Histories on Matters Iranian" was read. The following is an outline of Mr. Nariman's paper.

In the lands of Persia proper, in the tenth Christian Century, modern Persian literature was gradually developing itself into the most powerful and at the same time common medium of literary intercourse for almost all the countries of Asia which were not under Mongolian influence. The Persian spirit proper, which had never died out, now revived and was revived into a life of strength and stamped much of the literary activity finding its expression in Arabic words with its own peculiar imprimatur. Among the scholars of the time in whose Arabic works a particular Persian influence is perceptible comes Hamza-'bn-Hasan-al-Ispahani Hamza is noted for his excellence as a historian, as the author of the "Annals." The entire text of the "Annals" was published with a Latin translation by Gottweldt in 1848, in the city we now know as Petrograd.

HAMZA'S HISTORICAL WORKS.

The author of the Paper cursorily examined Hamza's Historical Works and his philological activity, giving a short outline of his life and his literary sources. Hamza lived in the tenth century A.D. He consulted Jews, Greeks and Zoroastrians for his materials. He consulted Zoroastrian priests, who, among a good deal of what would now be held as fantastic information, gave him much reliable materials on the history of the placenames of Persia. Among some of the works which he consulted, one was the Arabic form of the Khudai Nameh referred to by Firdausi as one of the sources of his materials for the Shah-Namah. His "annals" have been utilised by Alberuni. Among some of the interesting things one finds in Hamza's work, the following would specially interest Parsis. References to the old Persian Calendar, the original of the Shahnameh, the Avesta, Jamshedi Navroz, Khudai Nameh, destruction caused by Alexander the Great by fire and his slaughter of the Mobeds, etc.

Dr. Modi in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. G. K. Nariman for his interesting and learned Paper, observed that Mr. Nariman had intended the Paper for a Local Parsi Association but he induced the author to have it read before the Asiatic Society where it would have wider appreciation. Dr. Mackichan thanked Dr. Modi for securing the Paper for the Society and the proceedings terminated.

AMENITIES OF PUBLIC LIFE AT SURAT

COLLECTOR AND CITIZENS' FONDNESS FOR SPEECHES.

(News Bureau.)

SURAT, Oct. 24.

The following amusing speech which was delivered by Mr. Hudson, the Collector, at the sports of the Government High School last week will be read with interest. Mr. Hudson said:—

"The Surat people seems to be fond of speeches. This is the third Saturday when I am called upon to make a speech. In the Municipality we hear long speeches and much of the time is taken up in speeches instead of real good work. I am glad I am no longer the President of the Municipality. Municipal Councillors, instead of wasting time in lengthy speeches and moving amendments after amendments and calling for polls, should devote their time in such healthy sports. Insteadl of showing petty jealousy in the debates, it would be better if they were to go into the compound and taking off their coats form a ring and have a tug of war. The President, Mr. Thakorram, should order out a pair of boxing gloves and should have a wrestransing match with the leader of the opposition, whose name I forget. The Rev. Dr. Scott and Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhai should join for the slow cycling race and the Municipal Commissioner should be the time keeper."

HINDU UNIVERSITY SOCIETY.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

A meeting of the Hindu University Society will be held on the 30th instant at the residence of Dr. Sundar Lal to arrange for the acquisition of the site, to obtain plans and estimates for the necessary buildings, to arrange for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone and to discuss the appointment of the staff for the University.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. S. H. Jahbwalla on English on "Rumi": The Sufi Poet of Persia," Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TUESDAY, Oct. 26.

City Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-30 p.m

Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 3, Churchgate St. 3 p.m.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 27, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

Final M.B.,B.S. Examination Results.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps orders by Major Lambert H. T. Commanding.

COLABA, Oct. 23.

No. 912 Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week ending 31st Oct. 1915. Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Coy. Sgt. Banks C. B. Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Coy. Sgt. Sherron E. A.

TUESDAY 26TH INSTANT.

No. 913-Parades. Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade outside Colaba North Battery at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.

THURSDAY 28TH INSTANT.

No. 1 Company will parade at old Headquarters Fort at 7 a.m. for Dummy Loader Drill.

No. 914. Musketry.—Musketry Class Firing will be carried out on the British Infantry Range, Colaba, on Saturday 30th October at 4 p. m. and Sunday 31st October 1915 at 7 a.m.

No. 915. Warrants.—Nos. 111 & 112 were issued to C.S.M.I., W. C. Morey to proceed to Ahmedabad on temporary duty in connection with No. 4 Company and to return on completion of same.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 915. Parades. Sunday 24th instant—9-30 a.m. General instructions and Rifle Exercises 7-30 a.m. Section Gun Drill 5 p.m.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieutenant.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Oct. 25.

243. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 8736 Vol. J. A. Donoho, "D" Coy.
No. 8735 Vol. H. I. Gilbert, "F" Coy.

244. Transfer.—No. 7820 Vol. J. Tinker is transferred from "E" to "B" Company from this date.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BYCULLA MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

The P. and P. s. .. Maldavia with the China and Australian Mails, arrived in Bombay at noon yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.

A pearl merchant named Adam Abdulla, who lives on the first floor of a house in Nakhode Street has reported to the Police the loss of his "pairan" containing gold buttons and chain and a watch of the value of Rs. 318 altogether on Friday night.

LECTURE ON "PROBLEM OF BEGGARS

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay Mr. B R. Swami Rao, will deliver a public lecture on "The Problem of Beggars" this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., will preside.

FIRE AT CHINCHPOGLY.

Yesterday evening, a fire broke out in the Jewanjee Press, at Chinchpogly. On an alarm being raised the fire-engines from different places immediately arrived on the spot and extinguished the fire. The damage has not been ascertained and the cause of the fire is not known.

FIRE ON PORT TRUST BARGE.

A fire broke out at 11.45 p.m. on Saturday on the Port Trust Barge No. 115, lying off the Ballard Pier. The origin of the fire, it is stated was that a spark from a burning oil lamp, set two tins of linseed oil and one tin of black varnish, alight. The tins where the oil lamp was burning were kept in a cupboard of the boat. The damage done by the fire was nominal.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. CIRCASSIA.

The Anchor Line s.s. Circassia, will sail from stream this afternoon, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place at Ballard Pier at 2 p.m. sharp:—

To Marseilles:—Mrs. F. W. Carne, Miss Kingdon, Mrs. M. Mould, Master Mould, Mrs. P. W. Schonemann, Rev. C. W. St. C. Tisdall, Mrs. Tisdall and 2 infants, and Mr. W. T. Tootill.

To Liverpool:—Mr. T. Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, and Miss Matson.

ENGLISH MAIL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Among the large number of passengers who arrived here on Saturday evening from London, by the P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Malwa, were, the Hon. Mr. Justice Piggott, the Hon. Mr. Justice W. Tudball, Major General Sir Partab Singh and son and the Hon. Mrs. French.

Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, proceeded home on a year's furlough, yesterday evening by the P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Moldavia.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The report of the Society for September last gives the following details of cases disposed of by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates:—Cruelty cases fined by Magistrates 202; cases of overloading fined 104; animals in cruelty cases sent to the Bai Sakarbai D. P. Hospital with fine 115; animals sent to the Pinjrapole with fine 5; warned and discharged 15. The total number of cases prosecuted was 441, involving cruelty to 668 animals. The total number of animals and birds in the Hospital on the first day of September was 396, 412 were newly admitted during the month. Of the total 316 were discharged cured, 70 left uncured, 20 died and 402 still remained under treatment at the end of the month. Seventy animals and birds were also treated as out-patients. Besides these, 155 animals were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients at the dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association has received the following appreciation from Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Johnston, I.M.S., Deputy Director, Medical Services, British East Africa:—

"I am in receipt of the two motor ambulances which were sent from your War Gifts Depot, and would be glad if you would convey my thanks to the generous donors on behalf of my sick and wounded."

The following appreciation has been received from Lt.- Col. O'Gorman, R.A. M. C. (East Africa).

"I wish to thank you on behalf of the patients for the very useful and generous gifts which have been received. They have added greatly to the comfort of the patients."

DARING BURGLARIES AT CALCUTTA.

BOOKSELLERS AND OPTICIANS ROBBED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Two daring cases of burglary were reported last evening in the business quarters of the town in Dalhousie Square, in the shops of Messrs. Newman & Co., booksellers, and Messrs. C. T. Lyon, opticians. In the case of Messrs. Newman no fewer than 106 gold mounted fountain-pens were taken, valued at Rs. 1,000, while in the case of Messrs. Lyons between Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 worth of eye-glasses and gold eye-glass rims and fittings had disappeared. Vigorous police enquiry is proceedings.

BRITAIN'S CHAMPION CRICKETER.

The Late Dr. W. G. Grace

BOMBAY MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on Saturday:—

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to report on the provisions of the Bill No. III of 1915 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912) have the honour to report as follows:—

After careful consideration, we have no alterations to suggest in the provisions of the Bill, and recommended that it be passed into law.

2. We have considered the three petitions laid before us on the subject of the medical officer at the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Poona, and find that an amendment of the Act to make provision for such cases would not only be outside the scope of the present Bill but must involve a serious question of principle that will require full discussion. We cannot therefore dispose of the question in Select Committee.

3. If however the desirability of amending section 11 of the Act, so as to enable Government to relax its provisions in the case of municipal dispensaries or other institutions supported partly by local funds, be made the subject of a Resolution in the Legislative Council or be otherwise duly considered and approved, we have no doubt that Government will take the necessary steps to introduce such further legislation as may be needed.

(Signed) W. D. SHEPPARD.
(Signed) R. W. S. LYONS.
(Signed) J. JACKSON.
(Signed) D. A. D'MONTE.
(Signed) V. J. PATEL.
(Signed) J. H. KOTHARI.
(Signed) S. K. RODDA.
(Signed) RAFIUDDIN AHMAD.
(Signed) D. V. BELVI.

Y. M. C. A WORK AT THE FRONT.

APPEAL FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY FUND.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The Y. M. C. A., which is taking an important part in the war in connection with the welfare of the Army, has opened subscription lists for work of different organisations in France, Mesopotamia and other places. In a statement issued to-day the National Council makes an appeal for subscription for the National Emergency Fund, which requires about Rs. 5,000 a week to maintain its work. Messrs. W. R. Gourlay, I.C.S., and L. Robertson, I.C.S., are taking a keen interest in raising subscriptions in Calcutta and Bombay respectively. Up to yesterday the Fuund amounted to over Rs. 25,00, the principal contributors being the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Macknair, I.C.S.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

It is understood that Sir Valentine Chirol is likely to visit India during the ensuing cold weather.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

INTERESTING SPORTS.

The Bombay Swimming Club held their sports at the Back Bay Baths on Saturday. A large company witnessed a most interesting programme of which the many items were keenly competed for. Some of the races provided great merriment, the Duck Race being especially amusing. The sports were a great success, for which much credit is due to Messrs. J. Gunn, Thompson, and other members of the Committee. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Hojel gave away the prizes to the successful competitors, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to her on the motion of Col. W. E. Jennings, who thanked her for coming there that afternoon to distribute the prizes. Col. Jennings also thanked Mr. Stelling for the Cup presented by him for the Diving Competition. He also congratulated Messrs. Gunn and Thompson and other members of the Committee on the successful conclusion of the sports.

RESULTS.

1.—Club Championship—6 Lengths (Members).—Cup presented by Back Bay Baths Company, Ltd. To be held by winner for 1 year and Cup presented by Messrs. P. Dubash and Co. Won by Mr. Love.

2.—Ladies' Two Lengths Handicap.—Cake Basket presented by Messrs. C. Love and F. J. Foxlee. Won by (1) Miss E. Yamalee; (2) Miss Cox.

3.—Obstacle Race (Open).—1st Prize, Silver-backed Hair Brushes, won by Mr. McClemphan. 2nd Prize, Pair Vases, won by Mr. Lawless.

4.—Egg and Spoon Race for Ladies.—Marmalade Jar. Won by Miss O. Yamalee.

5.—Three Lengths (Open).—1st Prize, Silver Cigarette Case, won by Mr. Meyers. 2nd Prize, Cup presented by Mr. L. Breslauer, won by Mr. Lawless.

6.—Children's Race, 1 Length Breast Stroke. (15 Years and under).—1st Prize, Silver Bowl, won by Master Horne 2nd Prize, Silver Penholder, won by Master Brewin.

7.—Life Saving Competition (Open).—1st Prize, Flower Vase, won by Mr. Whyte. 2nd Prize, Butter Dish, presented by Mr. E. W. Thompson, won by Mr. Love.

8.—Underwater Swimming (Members).—1st Prize, Ice Pail and Tongs, won by Mr. Foxlee. 2nd Prize, Jam Jar, presented by Mr. J. Gunn, won by Mr. Woodruffe.

9.—Diving Competition (Members).—"Stelling Cup," presented by Mr. Stelling, to be held by winner for 1 year and Miniature Silver Cup, won by Mr. Breslauer. 2nd Prize, Silver Photo Frame won by Mr. Martin.

10.—Club Relay Race (Members).—Silver Badges to Winning Team. Won by Mr. Henin's Team, consisting of Henin, Breslauer, Woodruffe and Kimpton.

11.—Buck Race (Open).—Toast Rack, presented by Mr. J. Woodruffe. Won by Mr. Meyers.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

PROBLEM OF COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(News Bureau.)

MYSORE, Oct. 23.

The fourth day's sitting of the Representative Assembly commenced to-day at twelve noon. Among matters discussed were the sending of Mysore State students to stuay various industries in Japan and the other was with reference to the Government's policy regarding primary education. With reference to the former the Assembly was asked to work up proposals and submit the same for consideration of the Darbar. On the question of primary education there was a heated discussion and it was eventually agreed to investigate the matter further before passing final orders on the subject. The point at issue was whether primary education should be compulsory and free, or compulsory but self-supporting.

DEATH OF DR.

SCORER OF 125

(Reuter's Teleg

LOND

The death of the veteran W. G. Grace is announced.

Dr. William Gilbert Grace, t cricketer was 67 years old, being bor July, 1848. After being, privately ed, he entered the Bristol Medical and finished his medical training a Bartholomew's Westminster Hospital. practised as a Surgeon in Bristol fr 1879-99. The veteran cricketer besides h unequalled bowling and batting achievements was the author of many cricket publications, the chief among which was his "Cricketing Reminiscences and Personal Recollections" published in 1899. He played cricket for Gloucestershire from 1870 to 1900 and in the England v. Australia matches continuously for many years.

By his death, English cricket loses the greatest all-round cricketer the world has ever seen. "W. G." had been the idol of the cricket world and so far as English cricket is concerned, it is difficult to estimate the debt it owes to the world's champion. For a whole generation his name was a household word, a constant force for all that was best in the game and the one commanding figure that kept alive "the smouldering ambitions of the young enthusiasts many of whom profiting by his example, have themselves occupied no mean position in the annals of the game."

As a cricketer his knowledge and judgment were as comprehensive as his skill and says Arthur Lilley, "there was no move upon the board, with which he did not seem to be thoroughly familiar. No subtlety by which a batsman might be legitimately dispossessed of his wicket was unknown to the doctor, and all fine points of the game were an open book to him."

The following interesting sketch of the veteran's career by the well-known cricketer Arthur A. Lilley will be read with interest:—

As a batsman pure and simple he occupied a position quite by himself. And when studying his earlier records one must remember that he was opposed to some of the finest bowling that this country has produced and upon wickets widely different from the perfect ones of more recent years. It is not easy for cricketers of the present decade to realise the difficulties that batsmen of a generation ago had to overcome and the skill that was required to make a score of comparatively modest dimensions. Dr. Grace himself recalls that when he first played at Lord's the wicket was in a very unsatisfactory condition, and in 1864 the turf was so rough that Sussex actually refused to play there.

And throughout Dr. Grace's long innings England had a wealth of good bowling at command distinctly superior to that of the last ten years. In the earlier portion of his cricketing career there were those famous bowlers Peate, Shaw and Morley and, if we may include the Australians of about the same time, Spofforth, Garrett and Palmer. Then a little later came Emmett Ulyett and Barnes, A. G. Steel, Lohman, Watson, Attewell, Peel Briggs, Beaumont, Richardson, Lockwood, etc., a bowling combination which certainly cannot be equalled to-day. It does not need a bold spirit to prophecy that never again will W. G. Grace's record of 1895 be eclipsed. In that year the champion scored over a thousand runs during the month of May when he was in his forty-seventh year, and had been playing first-class cricket for some thirty years! At that time I had been playing county cricket for eight seasons, and W. G. Grace was in the front rank of cricketers. Unfortunately, the remaining part of this year, and batsmen's wickets were few and far between, but, judging by the cricket he played under adverse conditions, had the Summer continued, as it commenced, there is no reason to doubt that the Doctor would have piled up sufficient runs during the season to stand as a record for all time.

It was during this particular May that Dr. Grace succeeded in registering his century of centuries which resulted in the initiation of the movement for a national testimonial. The universal response bore indisputable testimony, if such were needed, to the position Dr. Grace occupied in the cricket world, and the result was a testimonial the like of which has never been approached. His number of centuries, however, did not end with the hundredth for he added twenty-five more before finally retiring from first-class cricket.

Dr. Grace proved a valuable friend to me on many occasions, and I cannot speak too highly of his repeated kindnesses. The last occasion I played against him was at Shillinglee Park, Sussex in 1909, when I was a member of the Jam's team, playing an eleven brought down by the Doctor. He clean bowled men with one of his old round-arm spins, that never turned an inch. I played for the break that was not there and so paid the penalty. As I passed him on my way back to the pavilion he jocularly remarked, "I thought you were a bit too old, Dick to be got out like that." I replied "Yes! and I am not the only one you have got out like it," which was perfectly true, as in his time he had captured many wickets with similarly seductive balls. I have had some happy times with W. G. - I have fished with him and shot with him, as well as played cricket with him, and have seen him play golf and bowls, and he can give a fine account of himself in all these departments of sport. Although he made so many centuries in cricket he only succeeded in making one such score against Warwickshire, and that so late as the season of 1902, when he was associated with London County, and scored 129 at the Crystal Palace.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED CHEATING

KARACHI CUSTOMS AND PORT TRUST EMPLOYES ON TRIAL.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The Karachi Police are investigating a case of alleged attempted cheating where in three subordinate Indian Christian and two Hindu employes of the Customs and Karachi Port Trust, including the Hindu Senior Customs Gate-keeper, are charged by the Cargo Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Co., in respect of 45 bags of grain to be shipped per s.s. Pentakotta. The complainant alleges that the accused conspired to obtain a clear bill of lading on the strength of the Mate's receipt showing shipment of the consignment, which had nevertheless not been shipped and by so permitting a subsequent claim for loss to be made on the shipping company.

The accused have been admitted to bail.

Karachi by steamer on 28th instant and proceed to Sehwan on 29th and, after making a halt there till 31st instant, will return to Karachi on 2nd November. Afterwards the committee will depart for Bombay.

The new General Officer Commanding Ceylon Forces, Brigade-General Hacket Thomson, made his first acquaintance with the Volunteer Infantry of the Colony on the 21st, having previously inspected other units and congratulated the Colony on possessing such a useful mass of men capable of development into a force of the highest efficiency.

There is promise of an attractive entertainment on Friday the 29th instant, in the Railway Theatre at Allahabad under the patronage of Sir James Meston and Lady Meston. The programme has been divided into three parts, styled classic, comic and dramatic and the proceeds are to be devoted to the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Military Aid Fund.

It has been decided to hold the Visnagara Nagar Conference at Visnagar in the next Easter Holidays. Rai Bahadur Vithal Rai Himat Ram Dave, I.S.O., has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Hon. Rai Bahadur Dr. Sunderlal, C.I.E., of Allahabad, who has been unanimously elected President, has been telegraphed to wire his consent to preside over the Conference.

Pandit Indranarayan Trivedi, Zamindar of Allahabad District, who was taken away by C.I.D., officials to Benares on Tuesday last, was, it is understood, merely asked to identify certain persons, who were supposed to have met him at Allahabad some months ago. On Wednesday he was shown some photographs and on Thursday a number of persons inside the jail were placed before him. He being unable to identify any of the men or the photographs was allowed to return to Allahabad. Some of the persons placed before him are said to be now in the lock-up in connection with the Benares conspiracy case.

BELGAUM MUNICIPALITY.

DISSATISFACTION OVER CHIEF OFFICER'S PROMOTION.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The question of granting a promotion of Rs. 25 to its Chief Officer recently came for consideration before the Belgaum Municipal Committee. In view of the unsatisfactory financial position of the Municipality, a majority of the members was naturally opposed to the proposal, which in spite of strong opposition, was passed with the Chairman's casting vote. This has evoked an outburst of indignation on the part of members who disapproved of the proposal, Dr. Vithal Hari Kelkar, an energetic member has sent in his resignation by way of expressing his strong disapproval of the course decided upon.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY SENATE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

A meeting of the Senate of the Madras University was held this evening. The appointment of Dr. Gilbert Slater M.A., D.Sc., Principal Ruskin College, Oxford as University Professor of Indian Economics was sanctioned.

Another Resolution moved by Mr. Mark Hunter aimed at empowering the Syndicate to grant a registrar who has reached the maximum salary of Rs. 1,000, and whose services are of special value, a personal allowance plus salary never exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem. He also moved to make the appointment of registrar stable after five years of probation. There was no discussion on the question of empowering the Syndicate to grant an allowance.

An amendment was proposed to refer the matter back to the Syndicate but it was lost by a narrow margin and the original Resolution was carried.

H. E. Lord Pentland invited the Fellow of the University to an Evening Party to be held to-at at Government House.

ENDOWMENT FOR A GOKHALE MEMORIAL PRIZE.

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The Senate of the Madras University reassembled again last evening when the meeting recommended that the affiliation of Women's Christian College may be granted by the Government.

The endowment of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Srinivasa Iyenger, High Court Vakil, for the purpose of founding a prize in commemoration of the late Mr. Gokhale, for promoting the study of Indian Economics, was accepted. The prize is to be awarded biennially by the Syndicate for the best essay written on any topic connected with Indian Economics by a Graduate of Arts of not more than five years' standing, born and resident within the territorial limit of the Madras University.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, Oct. 25 1915.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Sir Henry Cotton, which was received through Reuter's Agency at a late hour last night. There is not time to do full justice to the career of this notable "Friend of India" in the present issue. But it may be said without exaggeration that the news of his death will be received in this country with the deep feeling of grief that is aroused in a nation when a great man who has wholeheartedly and unselfishly served its cause passes away. Sir Henry Cotton's memory will rank in the minds of the people of this country among the greatest of Englishmmen who have fought to secure for them justice, liberty, progress and the equal rights and privileges that they should enjoy as citizens of the Empire and subjects of the King-Emperor. Sir Henry Cotton came to India in 1867 and joined the Bengal Service, where he passed the whole of his career, until he became acting-secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department in 1897. In the same year he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam. In the normal course of things he should have been then appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But those qualities and merits which won for him so signally the affection and esteem of the people of the country, caused him to be regarded with suspicion in high official quarters. He had taken a bold and independent line in fighting for the cause of the labourers on the tea-gardens of Assam, and this combined with other unorthodox tendencies, caused his claims to higher promotion to be passed over. What India lost, however, in the official world she gained in a freer political atmosphere, for soon after his retirement Sir Henry Cotton began to devote himself to the championing of Indian causes in England. Very shortly after his return to England he identified himself with the popular cause by joining the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, and he lost no opportunity of ventilating Indian grievances where and whenever it occurred. In 1893 he was chosen as Liberal candidate for the Borough of Nottingham. In the meanwhile he was invited to preside over the National Congress of 1904-1905. The famous week of his visit to this city, accompanied by Sir William Wedderburn, still lives in the memory of the present generation. He himself described it as a week of "wonderful and absorbing interest," and it is certain that the occasion did much to bring the cause of India into prominence in England. The United Kingdom was on the eve of a great democratic revival, and Sir Henry, himself, was one of those who were swept to Westminster by the great Liberal tidal wave which followed so soon after. One of the resolutions, which was passed at the Congress over which he presided, made a demand for the enlargement of the Legislative Councils and the extension of their powers, and this was largely realised in the Morley reforms, which, if they did not fully satisfy the expectations that had been roused, at least marked a great step in advance. In the House of Commons, during the five years that he was a member, Sir Henry was incessantly and untiringly vigilant in the ventilation of Indian grievances, the exposure of every abuse and the pressing upon the Government of reforms. Nor did his career of service and utility to this country cease with the termination of his membership of the House of Commons. As a member of the British Committee of the National Congress, on the platform and in the press, he continued in every way possible to endeavour to advance the causes for which he had fought since his retirement from the official service of the country. For some time past he had been in poor health, but even to the last he was writing and working for India with no diminution of the sympathy, breadth of outlook and depth of devotion which made him such an invaluable friend of its people. His loss to the cause of Indian progress and reform is incalculable. It is men like Sir Henry Cotton, who for the sake of England as much of India, are prepared to face the slings and arrows that the forces of reaction know so well how to employ, and to go forward courageously in the battle for what they believe to be the right, to whom the Empire has to be largely grateful for the continued faith of the people of this country in the British connection and their confidence in the hope that, through it, they will ultimately attain the position of a free partner of the Empire. But, not only for his political services, but because he loved India and the Indian people, and for his deep human sympathy with them in all their wrongs and sorrows will his loss be deeply mourned.

JUSTIFIABLE PROTECTION.

We think we have dealt sufficiently exhaustively in recent articles with the first and most important of the factors urged by Indian industrial reformers as greatly handicapping, and, even arresting, some of the flourishing manufactures in this country. We have pointed out the most typical instance in connection with the cotton industry,—how bounty fed Japanese hosiery has compelled Indian millowners to abandon the making of that description of cotton fabrics. Fair and open competition would be tolerated and even welcomed. But when, on one side, the competition is weighted with all the artificial aid which a foreign Government can give, it is, on the face of it, out of the question for the indigenous industry to compete. It may be in the recollection of our readers that some sixteen or seventeen years ago the imports of sugar from Austria-Hungary and Germany were of so extensive a character that Lord Curzon's Government introduced a Bill to neutralize the effect of bounty-fed beetroot sugar which was alleged to be competing with Indian sugar. The reason assigned was eventually demonstrated to be in no way for the protection of the Indian product from the foreign. It was the colony of Mauritius which was hard hit by the competing sugar of the Continental Cartels. To India the Mauritius cane sugar was as much of a foreign product as the Continental. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time. The sugar planters of Mauritius brought extreme pressure to bear on him, as could be plainly seen from the Blue Book which was afterwards published on the subject, to use all the influence that he could as a Cabinet minister with his brother minister of the India Office. That functionary, in his turn, put great pressure at first on the Government of Lord Elgin to impose countervailing duties on the Continental beetroot product. But Lord Elgin's Government courageously declined to do anything of the kind. Soon after, Lord Curzon succeeded Lord Elgin as Viceroy of India. He came with the Countervailing Duties Bill in his pocket, really to help Mauritius, but ostensibly to protect the producer of Inditn sugar. Such was the clever sophistry with which that Viceroy put his case before his Legislative Council that it persuaded the non-official Indian members and carried the day. It was only a few months after that all India, who had extolled him to the skies for this protective measure discovered to its great chagrin and annoyance that these countervailing duties were simply aimed at enabling Mauritius sugar planters to drive out the sugar of the Continental Cartels.

Now, apart from the motive which led to the imposition of the countervailing duties on the bounty-fed sugar of Austria-Hungary, it is a fact that these duties had the deserved effect, and Mauritius became once more the chief importer of cane sugar into India. India, however, was in no way protected. But retributive justice soon brought Mauritius into a vigorous competition with Java cane sugar. The latter was not bounty-fed at all. But it was an article in every way as good as, if not better, than the Mauritius one. Necessarily it sold cheaper. And as everyone knows Java has now the lead in the imports of cane sugar as against Mauritius. Its imports into India are double those of the latter. Mauritius has been hard hit. India, however, cannot complain of the heavy annual imports of Java sugar. It comes freely into this country because there is a large demand for it. The countervailing duties which were imposed were repealed within four years. So that at present both Java and Mauritius sugars stand on their own legs and both freely compete with each other in this country. Indian sugar producers, however, do not complain of this competition as Indian cotton manufacturers of the extensive imports of Japanese hosiery. The position is this; that Indian sugar producers are hopelessly behind Java and Mauritius. They are, to a large extent, only able to produce the coarsest sugar generally known as *gur*. There are a few small sugar refining factories which are more or less negligible. The only sugar refining factory of any pretentions is the one established in Madras for some years past by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Parry & Co. Practically then India does not produce any appreciable quantity of refined sugar which can be said to come into serious competition with the foreign product. Even while the countervailing duties lasted, India did not take any advantage of the situation in order to compete either with Mauritius or Austria-Hungary and Germany. It could not. And notwithstanding all that the Government of India has done to stimulate the indigenous industry, not a single factory has been as yet established whose product can be said to compete with the foreign.

We now come to the essential point on which we earnestly wish to rivet the attention of the public interested in industrial regeneration. From the relation of facts just stated above, it must be manifest that Lord Curzon imposed a countervailing duty on foreign sugar without the Indian people or the Indian sugar producers having ever appealed or agitated for its imposition. And yet look at the situation now, so far as this bounty-fed Japanese hosiery is concerned. All descriptions of hosiery were fairly manufactured by a few cotton mills in Bombay for some years. By this time many more would have been engaged in this industry, while all could have produced enough to meet the growing demand of the consumers in this country. But the shrewd and astute Japanese, with the aid of the State bounty, began to make at first small consignments at prices which were deemed ridiculously low. The few imports which came were neglected at first. The Indian producers of hosiery were too proud to take serious notice of the excellent beginning made by the Japanese. Even when the latter had firmly established this trade and seriously attacked the indigenous one they did not raise a little finger. No blame attaches to the dealers in Japanese hosiery, if, profiting by this lack of vigilance or negligence or insouciance, whatever we may choose to call it, they have extended their exports to such proportions as to be able to sell a million's worth in this country. It is only now that the eyes of Indian producers of hosiery are opened and they are now agitating for some preventive measures, whereby this industry, which they have abandoned, should be revived. But, whatever blame lies on the Indian millowners for their own grave neglect in this manner, we cannot shut our eyes to the broad fact which this economic situation itself presents to all who desire to see that no Indian industry is handicapped or abandoned simply because the Government of the country tolerates, without let or hindrance, the bounty-fed imports of a foreign country. It would not matter were the competition in hosiery on a fair footing. But, as we have already fully pointed out, it has to compete most unfairly with a foreign product, which is bounty-fed. If then a countervailing duty on sugar was imposed, not to help India but a British colony, may we not ask whether there is any reason why countervailing duties should not be imposed on all cotton fabrics coming from foreign countries which enjoy a State bounty more or less. We have shown how the countervailing duties on sugar had the desired effect on the imports of bounty fed sugar of the Continental Cartels. Is it not reasonable to expect *a fortiori* that, were the Indian Government to follow its own precedent and levy duties on all foreign cotton fabrics which are known to come here fully protected by a State bounty, that the production of Indian hosiery may revive and be in full sewing. If nothing else, justice and fair trade alone demand such imposition in order that the industry, abandoned by the unhealthy competition of Japan, may be fully resuscitated. Therefore we strongly advise the Indian millowners to agitate for such a duty, as we fully believe they have every chance of succeeding in their agitation.

Notes of the Day.

The Royal Rally.

The King's eloquent appeal to the fighting manhood of the country is not without significance, coming as it does at a time, when there is every possibility of the conscription movement, which is being agitated at Home, culminating in a party crisis, which might bring about the fall of the present Government, and be the means of forcing a dissolution. The King, being sensible of the magnitude of the task the nation has undertaken, is no doubt anxious to let a thorny problem, such as the conscription controversy affords, sleep for the time being, and if possible to shelve all the difficult and dangerous questions which might arise, until the war is brought to a successful conclusion. It must be presumed that Lord Kitchener and his military coadjutors have a firm grip of the situation and are conversant with the present condition of the country and the difficulties which have to be faced in the near future. More men have been called for urgently, Lord Kitchener in his recent message to Birmingham having gone so far as to say he must have them immediately, otherwise he would not be responsible for the consequences, or words to that effect.

A Matter for Pride.

It was stated by Mr. Asquith early in September that the total number of men enlisted for the Navy and Army since the war began was close on three millions, making a probable total of 3½ millions now in arms. When to this is added the legion of workers employed by Government on war work of all kinds, exclusive of mine-sweepers, fishing trawlers, the mercantile marine etc., the total multitude, who have voluntarily given themselves up to the war, cannot be much less than seven millions. King George may therefore justly express his pride at the voluntary response of his subjects in the defence of the Empire. The emphasis with which the King tells us "the end is not in sight" and that "more and more men are wanted to keep the armies in the field" suggests that there must be indications that voluntaryism is about to reach the end of its utility, and that this Royal rally to arms is a final appeal to the patriotism of the people, to come forward in greater numbers, so as to avoid the necessity of establishing conscription, with the danger of plunging the country into party internecine strife at a time when the most complete unity is imperative for the safety of the country. The studied and persistent antagonism of a certain section of the press to the Government and the unscrupulous pertinacity with which it has pursued methods which have irritated the nation and hardened, instead of overcoming, the opposition to conscription, regardless of what dire consequences a political split at this juncture would entail, leads us to conclude that there is more behind the Sovereign's appeal than a mere cursory review of the text cabled by Reuter discloses.

What Will The Greeks Do?

Not knowing what Greek feeling was in the near past, it is difficult to hazard a conjecture as to what it is rapidly changing to. And still more difficult is it to make an intelligent forecast of the "sensational developments" which are promised at any moment. Of course the reference to the conviction growing in the Army that prolonged inactivity is impossible, which the trippers from Athens expatiated on at Brindisi, amounts to very little, and even the alleged marked hatred of the Greek non-coms for Bulgarians, can hardly be expected to supply a reliable clue as to the nature of the impending sensation. People who could calmly look on without even anything in the nature of a demonstrative protest, while a sacred treaty with their *quondam* ally, now in the throes of persecution and oppression, was being torn to shreds, are not likely to be permitted to indulge in any sentimental displays of either love or hate; and the Greek Army will probably do as it is told and march against whom it is led.

Under The King's Thumb.

In fact everything points to the Greek Army being entirely under the thumb of the King. If it were not so, it is impossible to believe, with the large Venezelist majority recorded at the recent elections, that the bulk of the populace would submit to the amazing *volte face* King Constantine displayed in the country's policy without a murmur, unless they were assured of the loyalty of the army to the King. It is quite possible something sensational may develop at an early date on the confines of Greece, but it will probably be found that any *denouement* that may occur will be induced more by necessity, than by sentiment or sympathy, aroused through the French and British wounded arriving at Salonika.

The German Socialists and Belgium.

The "Humanité" publishes a detailed account of the meeting on August 16 at which the Socialist group in the Reichstag and the Executive of the German Social Democratic party formulated their notion of the resettlement of Europe after the War. In general they asserted the right of peoples to decide freely their own fate, but they specifically denied this right to the people of Alsace-Lorraine. Their plan for Poland is "an autonomous State in Alliance with Germany and Austria." But Belgium was the real test of their breadth of outlook:

It was moved and carried "that in the interests of "Germany and of justice we believe the reestablishment of Belgium to be necessary." The censorship refused to allow this sentence to appear in the German press, but still more significant is the discussion it caused. Herr Liebknecht, thinking the phrase "re-establishment of Belgium" obscure, proposed to add "We reject every tie, political or economic, forced upon Belgium restricting her absolute autonomy and independence in external and internal affairs." This amendment would have committed the German Socialists to asserting the real independence of Belgium. It was rejected by a majority of 90 to 50.

This vote, together with the rest of the proceedings, leaves little doubt, as an English contemporary observes that the inoculation of the German Social Democracy with Imperialism has gone very far—much further than many were willing to believe.

Constitutional Etiquette.

An interesting question of constitutional etiquette is raised by Mr. Bonar Law's statement to the Commons during the debate in mail week on the import duty on motor cars, that this particular duty was suggested to the Cabinet by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This was the disclosure of a Cabinet secret, and such disclosures, according to Sir William Anson, the great authority on constitutional law, are made only with the permission of the Sovereign, obtained through the intervention of the Prime Minister. The "Manchester Guardian" recalls in this connection the occasion on which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his speech on the first Home Rule Bill, was about to refer to the land purchase scheme which had been submitted to the Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone interrupted him on the ground that he was exceeding the permission obtained on his behalf from the Queen:

This, Mr. Gladstone said, would be contrary alike to principle and to precedent. Mr. Bonar Law made his disclosure in perfect loyalty to his colleagues, with the object of assisting the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the defence of the import duties, and Mr. Asquith himself denied to-day that the proposed taxes were suggested or initiated in the Government by the Ministers who had recently joined it, but we may conceive circumstances in which objection would have been taken to Mr. Law's disclosure being made without an explanation of other points in the history of the Budget.

Official and Personal

Her Highness the Rani of Dhar has generously offered to her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India donations of £500 for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and £200 for the relief of destitute Belgians. The offer has been gratefully accepted by her Majesty.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs on inspection duty visiting Karachi en route to Basara was due at Karachi yesterday by the Punjab mail.

A ceremonial parade was held on Saturday evening at Rangoon, when Sir Harvey Adamson, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, who was accompanied by the General Officer Commanding, reviewed the troops. After the review Sir Harvey presented Volunteer Officer's long service medals to five Port Defence Volunteers, four Rangoon Volunteer Rifles and four Burma Railway Volunteers.

SALVING THE EMDEN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

A Melbourne message of the 10th instant says negotiations between private contractors and the Navy Department for salving the German cruiser Emden have been broken off. The Navy Board has decided to send one of its own ships with engineers and divers and full equipment to ascertain if the Emden can be salved. It is expected that the ship will leave for Cocos Island within a fortnight.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BULGARIA ENTERED.

NOTABLE ITALIAN PROGRESS.

KING GEORGE'S CALL FOR MEN

RUSSIA STILL PLUGGING AWAY.

It is reported on good authority that the Serbians have entered Bulgarian territory and that Vrania has not been occupied by the Bulgarians.

Fresh landings of French troops at Salonika continue and the troops which crossed the Greek Frontier have established touch with the Serbian troops.

The Paris correspondent of a London daily paper authoritatively states that the British troops have entered Serbia.

The Serbians are reported to be engaged in heavy battles and have repulsed attacks in the region of Pirot.

An Allied squadron bombarded the Bulgarian coast on Thursday, shelling a number of military positions.

Greek feeling is said to be rapidly changing and sensational developments are foreshadowed at any moment.

The Russians have made a powerful *coup-de-main* in Galicia in the region of Newolerinetz, twenty miles northward of Tarnopol, capturing 7,500 men, two howitzers, and a number of machine-guns. They have scored successes in other sectors also.

The great Italian offensive on the Tyrol-Trentino front has now extended to the sea, resulting in the capture of numerous positions with much material. Strong enemy lines on the Carso Plateau have been pierced at several points and the defenders annihilated or scattered.

On the Western Front violent bombardments continue in Champagne, and there were two further futile attacks by the enemy in Artois.

King George in a message to his people asks men of all classes to come forward voluntarily and take their share in the fight to uphold Britain: past traditions and the glory of her arms.

The Pope is stated to be greatly disappointed at the result of the appeal to King Albert of Belgium in the cause of peace.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The death of Sir Henry Cotton is announced.

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 23.

The area sowed for the next crop of wheat in Argentine is officially estimated at sixteen and a half million acres.

PERSIAN GULF DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Dispatches dealing with the operations in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia to April 14th are published as a Blue Book.

SERBIANS ENTER BULGARIA.

ALLIED FLEET BOMBARD BULGARIAN POSITIONS.

ITALIAN PROGRESS ON WHOLE CARSO FRONT.

SERBIANS ENTER BULGARIA

BULGARIANS THROWN BACK NEAR VRANIA.

AUSTRO-GERMANS' ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 23.

An Athens telegram states that according to despatches from Nish signed by M. Pasich, the Premier the losses of General Mackensen's armies have amounted to at least 60,000. The British and French military attachés who have arrived from Nish confirm this news. They add that Vrania has not been occupied by the Bulgarians, who attempted a mere cavalry raid and were thrown back. They state that the Serbian troops have entered Bulgarian territory.

FRESH LANDINGS AT SALONIKA.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

A communiqué says: Nothing important has occurred. Landings of French troops at Salonika continue regularly. The troops which crossed the Greek frontier have established touch with the Serbian troops.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER SERBIA.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that he has the best authority for stating that the British troops have entered Serbia.

BRITISH FLEET IN AEGEAN SEA.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF WHOLE COAST.

ATHENS, Oct. 22.

It is officially announced here that the whole Argean coast from Dedeagatch to Porto Lagos has been bombarded.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

A telegram from Sofia says that the British Fleet has bombarded Dedeagatch.

BOMBARDMENT OF DEDEAGATCH,

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Admiralty announces that a British French and Russian squadron bombarded the Bulgarian coast on October 21, shelling a number of military positions and seriously damaging the harbour works, railway station and shipping at Dedeagatch.

Care was exercised to avoid hitting points not possessing military importance.

BULGARIANS ON DEFENSIVE.

FORTIFYING DEFILES ON RHODOPE MOUNTAINS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

It is reported that the Bulgarians are fortifying the defiles of the Rhodope Mountains. Large numbers of refugees are arriving in Monastor from the northern districts.

BITTER ANTI-TURKISH FEELING IN STABAZGORA.

PREFECT OF JANBOLI ASSASSINATED

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A telegram from Bukharest says it is reported that the population of Stabazgora revolted on learning of the arrival of the Turks as allies of the Bulgarians. The gendarmes fired on them.

When the Prefect desired to address the people at Janboli, it is further stated, he was assassinated.

ENEMY'S SLOW PROGRESS.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF KUMANOVO

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

A Berlin communiqué says that the Austrians and Germans are still making slow progress in Serbia and are approaching hills where their greatest difficulties will begin. The Bulgarians claim to have occupied Kumanovo 20 miles north-east of Uskub.

REPORTED BIG BATTLE.

TURKISH CAVALRY PARTICIPATE.

ATHENS, Oct. 22.

According to reliable information from Salonika a big battle has occurred between the Serbians and the Bulgarians at Kuprulu where the Turkish cavalry were observed.

A CHANGE IN GREEK FEELING

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IMPENDING.

PROLONGED INACTIVITY IMPOSSIBLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

People who have arrived at Brindisi from Athens state that Greek feeling is rapidly changing and sensational developments are possible at any moment. The conviction is growing in the Army that prolonged inactivity is impossible. This feeling is especially marked among the non-commissioned ranks whose hatred of the Bulgarians is intense.

The arrival of French and British wounded at Salonika has deeply impressed the Greeks.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACKS IN ARTOIS.

EFFCTIVE FRENCH BLANKETING FIRE

PARIS, Oct. 22.

Two further futile German attacks in Artois and very violent bombardments in Champagne are the features of a communiqué. The Germans are particularly cannonading the districts of Tahure and Mesnil. The French guns have responded with blanketing fire which has been observed to be very effective against the German batteries and trenches.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH BATTERIES.

ENEMY'S CANNONADING MASTERED.

PARIS, Oct. 23.

A communiqué says:—The Germans bombarded the environs of Lombartzyde and prepared to attack, but our fire dispersed the assembling enemy forces.

Our batteries in Champagne and Argonne mastered the enemy cannonade against the environs of Tahuse and other points.

STUBBORN FIGHTING IN LORRAINE.

ENEMY TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, Oct. 23.

A communiqué says: Yesterday the enemy emerged from the trenches round Givenchy but were easily dispersed.

In Champagne strong reconnoitring parties, supported by artillery, attempted to reach our positions round Tahure but were repulsed and destroyed everywhere.

We conquered enemy trenches in Lorraine after stubborn fighting foot by foot.

A CAPTAIN'S HEROISM.

HOW HOHENZOLLERN TRENCH WAS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters, describing the British attack which captured the main trench in the Hohenzollern redoubt, says after the initial onset the fight resolved itself into a series of isolated bombing encounters, parties being sent up various trenches in the endeavour to force a way to the enemy's main line. One party held its own against a strong German counter-attack, though many were killed or wounded, till their barricade was literally blown in. The chaplain in command ordered his men to construct another barricade thirty yards behind, he himself remaining alone at the first barrier, sheltering himself as best he could. Behind the smashed parapet, and by constant bombing holding off the enemy only a few yards distant till the second barrier was completed.

SERBIANS ENGAGED IN HEAVY BATTLES.

ATTACKS REPULSED IN REGION OF PIROT

NISH, Oct. 22.

A communiqué states that the Serbians are engaged in heavy battles and have repulsed the attacks in the region of Pirot.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF NUMEROUS POSITIONS.

ENEMY LINES PIERCED AT CARSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Oct. 23.

A communiqué says: The great Italian offensive which opened successfully on the Tyrol-Trentino front has extended along the whole line to the sea and resulted in the capture of numerous positions with much material.

The strong enemy lines on Carso have been pierced at several points and the defenders annihilated or scattered. The prisoners taken number 1,209.

The positions captured include the Mount Melino which was stormed and where much material was taken and the Mount Deipini and the town of Lower Tirano.

The enemy on Thursday evening counter-attacked on Mount Crosano but were repulsed and pursued and lost heavily.

The Italians at Rienz Prak advanced simultaneously on the mountains scaling the difficult Rauchkofel crest and the plain in the direction of Schenderbach, storming the enemy trenches and capturing prisoners. The town of Leopoldskirchen was set on fire.

Strong enemy forces in the Seisera Valley were put to flight.

The Italians on the Isonzo front opened an attack on Friday morning against the numerous strong positions between Capuretto and the sea and advanced under murderous fire and stormed with bayonet the great entrenchment below the Narzali Peak in the Montenero zone, numerous trenches on the Santa Lucia Hill in the Tolmino section and the strong redoubt on the slopes of the Mount Sabotino, north of Gorizi.

PROGRESS ON WHOLE FRONT.

LARGE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

ROME, Oct. 24.

Further progress at many points is reported in the communiqué.

Westward of Lake Garda we stormed Mount Nodic completing, the command of the Ledro Valley. We captured a strong redoubt in the vicinity of Coldilana. The importance of Thursday's success in Seisera Valley is confirmed. We have hitherto buried 426 of the enemy there. We have also made progress on the Upper Middle Isonzo. Two violent enemy counter-attacks at Mrzli were repulsed. We took 157 prisoners. Despite the enemy's fierce resistance supported by powerful batteries, we progressed on practically the whole Carso front particularly at San Martino. We captured 2,009 prisoners, 60 officers, 7 machine-guns and quantities of munitions and material.

ITALIANS TO INITIATE A GREAT ADVANCE.

BATTLES ON GREAT SCALE PROCEEDING ON WHOLE FRONT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

An Austrian communiqué, while claiming that all attacks have been repulsed states that battles on a great scale are proceeding on the whole Italian Front.

The Zurich "Democrate's" Italian correspondent states that the seizing of consolidating positions by the Italians has now been concluded. The attacks by Austrians, now grown in numbers to 800,000, have definitely failed to endanger the conquered positions. General Cadorna is about to initiate with the utmost confidence a great advance in order to seize the Irredentist provinces and to succour Servia.

ITALIAN WAR COUNCIL.

ACTION IN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Oct. 23.

The Italian War Council was held last week by the King, General Cadorna and some Royal Princes, including the Duke of Abruzzi, whose presence suggests that the meeting dealt with Italy's action in the Eastern Mediterranean.

A DOCTOR'S BRAVERY.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S AWARD.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its medal to Major W. C. Croly, Medicals, for attempting to save a man of the Norfolks who jumped overboard in a fit of insanity from a launch at Basra on June 13th.

RUSSIA'S ALL ROUND ADVANCE

NUMEROUS COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

CAPTURE OF A VILLAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.

Galicia is not the only scene of Russian successes. A communiqué says that the Russians crossed against opposition the Chara River, southeast of Baranovitch and stormed the heights on the other side and took 1,588 prisoners to which number they have added 2,092 prisoners taken in the various actions on the left bank of the Styr.

The Russians have also advanced westward in the lake region, east of Vilna repulsing numerous counter-attacks. They have captured the village west of Postavy.

The Germans are unable to make headway in the Riga and Dvinsk regions. A violent attack near Olai on Thursday was immediately arrested.

A POWERFUL COUP-DE-MAIN IN GALICIA.

VARIOUS ENEMY POSITIONS CAPTURED

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.

The Russians have made a powerful coup-de-main in Galicia in the region of Newolexinetz, twenty miles northward of Tarnopol. A communiqué says: We carried part of the enemy positions yesterday and further positions northward today. We captured during the day 148 officers 7,500 men two howitzers and numbers of machine-guns.

FIGHTING IN RIGA REGION.

GERMAN FORCE REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.

A communiqué says:—

A Russian landing party near Domesnes at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga on Friday repulsed a German force capturing prisoners and material. Forty-three Germans dead were abandoned. The Russians had only a few wounded. Fighting left of the Styr continues. The Russians near Kolki captured another 621 prisoners, 17 maxims and eight trench mortars. Elsewhere fighting is unimportant.

GENERAL RENNENKAMPF.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

General Rennenkampf has been placed on the retired list.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN BALTIC

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A telegram from Malmoe says that German aeroplanes sighted two British submarines under water. Subsequently a flotilla of torpedo boats from Sassnitz chased the submarines which retreated northwards. There was no firing.

TWO ZEPPELINS LOST IN BALTIC REGION.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23

The Germans have hitherto lost two Zeppelins and seventeen aeroplanes in the Baltic region.

POPE'S INTERCESSION FOR PEACE.

BELGIAN KING'S SPIRITED REPLY

LONDON, Oct. 21.

It is reported here that the Pope has received an autograph letter from the King of the Belgians in reply to the autograph letter in which His Holiness begged His Majesty to initiate steps towards peace.

KING ALBERT'S REPLY,

According to the story current here, the King thanked, Pope Benedict for the latter's promise to use all his influence to obtain the German evacuation of Belgian territory as a condition of peace and declared that he would never lay down his sword while his country was in slavery.

THE POPE'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Pope, it is stated, is greatly disappointed at the result of his appeal.

It is noteworthy that the Vatican official organ denies the whole story.

PIRACY RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

German submarines during the last week sank only one small vessel.

LONDON LETTER.

THE BULGARIAN BOMBSHELL

CRESCENDO OF EXCITEMENT.

WHY BULGARIA JOINED THE ENEMY.

RECRUITING RALLY.

USES OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

The extraordinary climax to the Balkan crisis by the plunge taken by Bulgaria was, of course, the chief theme of excited discussion in England during Mail week. Our correspondent discusses closely the factors that have led to Bulgarian intervention.

There was a fresh recruiting rally in Mail week. The use of the National Register for seeking out the men who are fit and available but who have not yet joined is a feature of the new recruiting campaign. Lord Derby's appointment to control recruiting is also discussed.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Balkan crisis has been accompanied by a crescendo of excitement. Although for several weeks past it had seemed to the interested onlooker next to impossible that Bulgaria should not come in, and come in on the wrong side, people persisted in arguing to themselves that King Ferdinand would never persuade his subjects to fight against Russia, for, no matter what the hatred of Serbia might be, it was incredible that the Bulgarians should forget that they owed the existence of their nationality to the power of Russia. There was no substance in such arguments, and we knew it. For forty years the fate of the Balkans has been decided by European diplomacy, and neither the rights nor the aspirations of the peoples have had much to do with their destiny. Moreover, the family alliances of the Balkan royal houses have been of such a nature as to make the settlement of the countries according to the popular will almost an impossibility, as the latest sensational development in Greece has proclaimed to the world. At the moment Greece is in a condition of acute crisis, and it is impossible to predict the next step. More even than the choice of Bulgaria, the action of the Greek king has excited public feeling in this country, for it had been assumed that the issue between the Crown and M. Venezelos was finally determined many weeks ago. That assumption turns out to have been wrong, like so many other assumptions since the beginning of the war. At no previous stage have so many unresolved factors been apparent in the situation, and never before did any kind of prophecy seem so perilous and absurd. If one may venture to put the general feeling of the English public into a word, it would be this: that a successful continuance of the allied offensive in the West would make the developments in the Balkans comparatively unimportant; but that if Joffre and French are once again to be held up for any considerable time, every turn in the affairs of the Near East will and must be of great significance.

THE CHOICE OF BULGARIA.

When one comes to think of it, there is no stranger circumstance in the history of Europe during the past year than that three of the Balkan States have contrived to remain neutral for so long. The war is mainly a Balkan war: that is to say, it might never have happened if Europe had not been saddled with a Balkan situation, and certainly it would not have been the war we know had it been fundamentally for any other purpose than to determine the mastery of the East. How inexplicable a thing it seems, as one of the most eminent of English publicists remarked the other day, that the peoples having the largest stake in the issue are precisely those which have remained outside. "From remote Australia and the quiet lanes of Dorset our new armies have hurried to decide the fate of Constantinople. Nothing will be altered in Wessex or New South Wales if the Straits should change their guardians, but nothing will be quite the same in Sofia or Athens or even in Bucharest. It is a battle for one of the world's cross-roads, and its decision must alter the lives of all who travel by the highways that meet at the Golden Horn. Stripped of sentiment, the question is whether the German Powers shall hack a road through the Balkans to Bagdad, or whether Russia, adding sea-power to land-power, shall open through the Straits a water-way to the Levant," what then, are the interests and what is the position of Bulgaria? Her territory lies across the land road to Constantinople, and if Germany is to dominate Constantinople and exploit Asiatic Turkey, she must exercise political control over Bulgaria, which so short a time ago seemed destined to the leadership of a free con-

(Continued on page 10.)

KING'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

APPRECIATION OF VOLUNTARY RESPONSE.

A STIRRING APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

King George in a message to his people expresses pride at the voluntary response of his subjects in the defence of a free Empire but the end is not in sight. His Majesty appeals to men of all classes to come forward voluntarily at the grave moment in a struggle against a highly organised enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations.

TEXT OF THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The following is the text of the King's message to his people:—

"At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and the highly organised enemy, who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilised Europe, I appeal to you. I rejoice in the Empire's effort and am proud of the voluntary worldwide response from my subjects who have sacrificed home, fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free Empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices. The end is not in sight. More and more men are wanted to keep the armies in the field and through them to secure victory and enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in the men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes to come forward voluntarily and take your share in the fight. By responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

MR. BOTTOMLEY ON NEW SCHEME.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Speaking at Hackney Mr. Horatio Bottomley said that he had discussed the new recruiting scheme with Lord Derby who had said that experience had already convinced him that the voluntary system would be saved and he confidently anticipated that by the end of November there would be sufficient recruits to meet the requirements of the Army.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Particulars of the composition of the Machinegun Corps, are given in Army Orders.

The Corps will be divided into three branches—cavalry, infantry and motor. The first two will be organised as a brigade of machinegun squadrons and companies respectively, and the last as motor machinegun batteries. The war establishment of a machinegun company will be nine officers, 141 non-commissioned officers and men and 52 horses.

SIGNALLING DURING AIR RAID.

TWO MEN CHARGED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

At the policecourt two men were charged with signalling from a hotel roof to the enemy during the last air raid. They were handed over to the military authorities.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

VISIT TO ITALIAN PREMIER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cabled on October 22nd:

General Sir Ian Hamilton arrived in Rome on Wednesday, and visited Baron Sonnino. He stated, according to the "Central News" correspondent, that the landings at Salonika are proceeding in perfect order. Submarines tried to hamper them, but did not succeed. Sir Ian Hamilton arrived at Marseilles yesterday and visited the Governor and Military Commander of the region. He arrives in Paris to-day.

SIR CHARLES MONRO.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

General Sir Charles Monro left London yesterday en route for the Dardanelles.

GERMANY AND SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23.

The Naval staff in Berlin has expressed profound regret and promised a searching inquiry owing to firing by a German trawler on a Swedish submarine in Swedish territorial waters.

SEIZED AMERICAN COTTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

It is announced that the British Board of Trade has arranged to make a settlement regarding the seized American cotton not covered by sales or contracts. The price to be paid will be the market value at the port of shipment at the same shipment.

GERMAN TERRORISM IN BELGIUM.

FOUR WOMEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MISS CAVELL'S LAST MOMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

A ghastly narrative of what is described as the "Paternal administration of Belgium under von Bissing" is told by the Antwerp correspondent of the "Telegraaf." Nobody is now safe in Belgium. Ten persons were sentenced to death during the past fortnight and thirty-two were given long terms of penal servitude. Four women were sentenced to death, a French teacher named Thulliez, Countess Belleville, a tailoress named Bezezet and Miss Cavell. Hitherto only Miss Cavell has been executed. The heroism of Miss Cavell, likewise of Louise Frenay, who was executed at Liege, affected even the German firing squad, the majority of whom did not aim at the victims, with the result that Frenay was wounded in the leg and Mrs. Cavell was hit by only one of the twelve bullets. Hence, the officers were obliged to give the coup-de-grace by shooting them in the ear.

The Rev. Gahan, British Chaplain in Brussels, has sent to the Foreign Office an account of Miss Cavell's last moments. He was astonished and relieved to find that she was perfectly calm and resigned. She says she wished her friends to know that she willingly died for her country and added that she had no fear nor shrinking. She received communion and afterwards gave a message to her friends. The German military chaplain after the execution said she was brave and bright to the last.

The Germans are now compelling Belgian workmen to perform military duties, saying neither Belgian law nor international agreements are any excuse for refusal. Only the German military commander is entitled to decide. Another German proclamation has summoned young Belgians to report themselves. Those who have obeyed have been sent to an unknown destination.

THE CAVELL CRIME.

SCATHING COMMENTS BY NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Two London papers have started funds to raise a memorial to Miss Cavell.

Neutral opinion is beginning to be heard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The "Herald" says that a wave of horror has swept over America.

The "Evening Post" is amazed at German apologists who ask Americans to stand agape with admiration at Germany which execution reveals as whitened sepulchre with rotting bodies within.

The 'Evening Post" states that the American Minister in asking for mercy for Miss Cavell uttered the cry of American heart.

The "Chicago Post" considers the execution another rank blunder of German statemanship.

The "Chicago Journal" maintains that assisting prisoners to escape is a virtue inseparable from all western ideals of womanhood.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Though no representations will be made to Germany officials here unsparingly denounce the crime. A search of American records has failed to disclose an instance of the execution of a woman even as a spy.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

The "Handelsblad" recalls the execution at Nuernberg of published Palm which led to the regeneration of Germany and the downfall of Napoleon.

The "Rotterdamsche Courant" asserts that the execution will aggravate the anti-German anger among neutrals.

KAISER'S PARDON TO CONDEMNED BELGIANS.

ALLEGED AIDING OF SOLDIERS TO ESCAPE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London cables:—

The Madrid correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co., states that the Kaiser has wired to King Alfonzo that he has pardoned Countesse Belleville and other Belgians condemned to death for aiding Belgian soldiers to escape.

ENEMY ALIENS IN HOLLAND.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S NOTIFICATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

A Brussels telegram says that the Governor-General has summoned all persons within his jurisdiction belonging to the hostile army or on mission from the hostile Government to report themselves within twenty-four hours. Those who respond will be removed as prisoners of war. Anyone arrested afterwards or assisting such persons in any way will be most severely punished.

DEATH OF SIR ANDREW NOBLE

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The death of Sir Andrew Noble is announced.

Sir Anderw Noble was the Chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., and was a recognised authority on Artillery and Explosives, on which subjects, and gunnery generally he had published books and pamphlets. He was the recipient of numerous foreign honours and decorations, and was the President of the Federated Engineering Employers, U. K.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

federated Balkan League. If Germany should succeed in acquiring control of the railways that are essential to the maintenance of economic mastery, she must bring the free nations lying between Austria and the sea absolutely within its political orbit, so that no consideration of that country's independence, or neutrality, will ever interfere with the utility of the road as the great trunk line of the German strategical system. In the long run this is the central question, and it is undoubtedly a puzzling circumstance to most observers in this country that Bulgaria, a state which cherishes a jealous sense of her own independence, should have been made to see it in any other light. The explanation, we may be sure, is to be sought in the complete disillusionment which the Bulgarian people have suffered since the two Balkan wars. They have seen treaties torn up; they have had their own allies conspiring against them. And the Powers, which should have moderated the excessive vengeance of which the Bulgarians were the victims, seemed only to smile upon the successful coalition which destroyed them. This assuredly is the way in which Bulgaria has been viewing the situation during the long period of diplomacy designed to draw her in on the side of the Allies. Perhaps it is not altogether surprising that she should have resolved that henceforth, in an ugly and selfish world, the only thing to do is to deal out to others the measure they themselves have dealt to her.

BULGARIA'S REASONING.

The simple Bulgarian peasants may still be cherishing ideas of the liberty of the Balkans, the solidarity of the Slav races, or gratitude to Russia. But the politicians and diplomatists of Sofia, we must suppose, have aimed at one thing only, the restoration of those frontiers which the Treaty of Bucharest drew amiss. It may be that when the Triple Entente came forward with somewhat tardy promises of restoration, the resentment of Sofia was stronger than any other feeling. There is, of course, no secret about the deep disappointment of the Bulgarians in relation to Russia. They have always complained that Russia has shown a preference for the Slavs over themselves, because the Serbs are more subservient; while she has frowned upon Bulgaria because of the Bulggarians' determination to be master in their own house. "If once she were established in Constantinople, our neighbour on land, with all the resources of a subjugated Turkey and an allied Serbia at her call, with her ships at our ports and her armies at our gates, how much would be left of our independence?" That, says Mr. H. N. Brailsford who would count himself a sympathetic critic of Bulgarian aims and policy, is the line of reasoning which has at length brought upon Bulgaria an ultimatum from Russia. The inevitable comment is that each of the Slav peoples of the Balkans has allowed its gaze to be rivetted shortsightedly on the immediate dangers at its doors. "Serbia feared Austria for Russia was not a neighbour. Bulgaria feared Russia for Austria was not a neighbour. Obsessed by these opposite fears they have allowed themselves to be drawn into rival political systems when their only hope of preserving the reality of independence lay in unity and alliance to preserve the common freedom of the Balkans." The policy is Ferdinand's own, and it is more than likely that he has been thrust into it by fear of the growing opposition to himself at home. He has been the object of incessant dislike and suspicion on the part of Russian diplomacy, and this has been perhaps his strongest support with his own people. "He has done," I quote Mr. Brailsford again, "what no other sovereign in Europe would have dared to do. He has prepared war against the unqualified opposition of political leaders who represent a full half, and probably much more than half, of his subjects; and has done this moreover in a country profoundly democratic and intensely critical of his last essay in military adventure."

THE RECRUITING RALLY.

During the week there have been marked and very interesting developments in the great business of recruiting, which still absorbs the public attention in a degree that transcends all other matters of the moment in domestic affairs. In my last week's letter I gave a summary of the main points in the speeches made by the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener at the conference of the parliamentary Labour Party. The statements made by the "Manchester Guardian" were of course promptly challenged: that is what everybody expects in these days; but there has been no serious attempt to correct the report of the meeting, which as a matter of fact, is known to have been substantially accurate. The last few days have been remarkable for a great recruiting rally in London and most of the important provincial cities. The leaders of the Labour Party and of the trade unions have thrown themselves into the movement with a will, realising that this is indeed the last chance for the voluntary system. It is a moot point whether a victory or a reverse is the better stimulus to recruiting: perhaps the latter, but either is good. What tends to check the stream of recruits is the long dragging trench warfare with nothing but the monotonous lists of casualties to make people understand that a war is going on. Anyhow, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of the recruits latterly, and we are now in presence of the activities based upon the systematic use of the pink forms the National Register. As soon as the forms were in the hands of the recruiting department the agents got to work with astonishing energy. It was understood that the first move was to be a visit to all the young unmarried men not engaged in certain absolutely necessary trades. These were to be presented with their own record from the Register and to be asked whether the facts there given were correct. If so, then would the able-bodied youth be good enough to explain to the accredited agent of King George how it was that he was not in khaki? The newspapers of the week have in consequence been full of recruiting experiences and results, and it is quite clear that many of the men at work have not understood their job. This is natural enough. The regular recruiting sergeant has his own methods, which are by no means ideal; but even he may often be better than the amateur voluntary recruiter. There are, however, other factors than those connected with the habits and judgment of the recruiters, and these have revealed themselves more clearly with each new extension of recruiting activity. It is now announced that the pink-form campaign is to be suspended for the present, no doubt for the correction of the blunders and anomalies incidental to the first wild careless rapture of the onslaught upon the "slackers" and "shirkers."

LORD DERBY'S APPOINTMENT.

The most significant incident of the new campaign in the towns is the appointment of Lord Derby to the direction of the Recruiting Department. Lord Derby is the most masterly recruiter in the country, and his success ever since the early days of the war has been astonishing. He first took in hand his own Territorial division, raised it to maximum strength for foreign service, and then turned his efforts to a huge organisation in the North of England. There has been nobody like him. He appears to have the faculty of both inspiring and organising, a combination of qualities very seldom met with, particularly in a member of the British aristocracy. One may, I think, venture the prediction that these renewed efforts will be so successful that for a time at any rate the attempt to force the Government into the adoption of a scheme of compulsory service will be given up. At the same time it should be borne in mind that Lord Derby, though a master of the persuasive method, is not a believer in the voluntary system as adequate for the needs of a great war. When he took up his office he stated that he felt like being appointed receiver of a bankrupt concern. Here, you would say, is hardly the mood in which to undertake the task of completing the national reserves without resort to compulsion; but the country is not unused to this sort of thing. Over and over again recruiting meetings have been addressed by eminent persons who have begun their appeal by declaring that they had no belief in the cause for which they had undertaken to speak. The new director of recruiting is not given to this kind of thing, despite his belief in universal service. We may at least expect him to do the best he can with his office, for the Cabinet must have acquainted him with the feeling of the country towards compulsion, so far as their information enables them to gauge it. The probability is, I think that Lord Kitchener's own very correct behaviour in circumstances of a decidedly trying nature has done more than almost anything else to assure the Government of united support. "Give me," said the Secretary for War, "the men and the munitions we want, and I pledge my personal reputation that we have the war in the hollow of our hand."

IMPROVED SITUATION.

GERMANS UNIFORMLY UNSUCCESSFUL

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The Pioneer's cables, London, Oct. 22:—

The general situation has undergone a slight alteration in favour of the Allies both in the military and diplomatic sense. The German assaults in the east and west have been uniformly unsuccessful and they have been unable to withdraw many troops from the eastern front owing to the failure to crush the Russians It has also been necessary for them to use garrison troops for action against Servia and the size of the force employed is less than was intended.

The Germans, owing to their fear of united Russo-Roumanian action, are taking heavy risks in the Balkans in order to achieve successes before the Russian offensive can develop.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

The Russian "Official Messenger" in a long article on British submarines in the Baltic says "They are strictly observing international law and the usages of humanity. They have already deprived Germany of tens of thousands of tons of copper and iron ore and other war materials. It is reported that all traffic between Sweden and Germany and Denmark and Germany is stopped. Occasionally a contraband ship puts to sea, but the vigilant British submarines usually capture it.

The "Morning Post" states that three more German cargo steamers are missing and are supposed to have been sunk.

A Berlin message says the Insurance Companies are charging higher insurance premiums and even refusing business and owing to the British raids on the Dogger Bank last week the German North Sea trawling fleet remains in port. The price of fish has risen seriously.

The "Liberte's" Rome correspondent says a German protest against the British netting of submarines reached the Italian Government through a neutral. Germany also protests against the sending of large vessels to sink sub-marines, and admits that it has lost 27 by netting and 16 previously.

STRUMNITZA NOT OCCUPIED.

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent says the Allies have not occupied Strumnitza although they have pushed back the Bulgars to their frontier at this point. Everything depends on the landing of large reinforcements at Salonika this week and the drafting of them to the Front by the middle of next week.

The "Exchange Company's" Paris correspondent says the French troops have advanced beyond Demirkapu and crossed the Vardar and are threatening the Bulgarians, south of Ishtip.

ANTI-DYNASTIC CONSPIRACY IN BULGARIA

The "Petit Journal's" Athens correspondent learns from Sofia that the internal situation in Bulgaria is far from normal. The houses of the Opposition leaders have been searched and it is reported that the police have discovered an anti-dynastic conspiracy.

The "Exchange's" agent at Zurich says the Bulgarian Government is taking extraordinary precaution to prevent the Tsar's manifesto from reaching the people.

The "Patrise" of Athens states that the Bulgar-German treaty awards Bulgaria the whole of Albania.

A GURKHA HERO.

A correspondent in France sends the "Times" an account of the way in which rifleman Kulbir Thapa of the 2-3rd Gurkhas although wounded refused through whole day to leave a wounded British soldier. He eventually brought in the British soldier and two Gurkhas encountered on the way, involving two journeys in broad daylight under fire.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

ENTERTAINED BY MOSLEM INSTITUTIONS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The Madras Presidency Moslem League and the Mahomedan Educational Association of South India entertained Sir Sankaran Nair, Educational Member-elect, of the Viceroy's Executive Council, at a dinner party last night. The leading Mahomedans of South India and several other European and Indian gentlemen, were present. More than a hundred covers were laid.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim in proposing the toast of the guest assured him that Mahomedans shared to the fullest measure the universal confidence he enjoyed with his countrymen. He was going to the Government of India at a critical juncture momentous with the fate of the British Empire and India. He would have to face many serious and far-reaching problems. He would have to deal with the question of India's status. Continuing, Mr. Justice Rahim said that Sir Sankaran Nair believed in the justice of the cause of the country and trusted that the cause would triumph not ultimately but soon, over the ignorance, hesitations and difficulties that lay in the path. There was no Department of the Government with which Sir Sankaran Nair was not familiar. He had instinctive sympathy with the aspirations of Indians and their demands. They all felt sure that in realising the wishes and aspirations of India he would work on steadily and quietly but determinedly. He would have the sympathy and help of Lord Hardinge who had earned a great reputation or sympathy with the aspirations of the people of India. Sir Sankaran Nair, though he lost a tower of strength in the loss of Mr. Gokhale, could derive great comfort from the fact that he was going to take up the office when India was becoming united. For some years no observer could have failed to perceive that Hindus and Muhamadans and other sects and castes were realising that they were children of the same soil, that their interests were bound up together and, if they were to make progress they must all unite and sacrifice secterian or other differences. One thing was now plain to all, that, whatever the differences in religion or race might be, in political interests there was no division among the people.

With regard to Sir Sankaran's appointment as Education Member, Justice Abdur Rahim said that there had been no Member with his experience before. Before he would have laid down his office he hoped he would lay down practical measures to insure universal and popular education.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S REPLY.

Sir Sankaran Nair in reply said that they, representing the Mahomedan culture of Southern India, had a great and important duty to perform. Indian progress depended upon the co-operation of all races in the country. Without active Mahomedan co-operation and effort Indian progress, political progress in particular, was impossible. He wanted them to impress that upon the Mahomedan communities who had not awakened to that fact. He received letters from Mahomedans from various parts of India and they all showed a keen desire in the interests of progress and unity of all races of India. He assured them that they had his sympathy and support. What that support was he could not say, but if in his term of office he was able to do but little, he would assure them it would not be due to want of will or endeavour or active effort on his part, but to circumstances beyond his control. Justice Abdur Rahim had referred to the readjustment to political values in India after the war. What directions they would take it was difficult to say, but he would do every thing he could in the interests of Indian progress, in the interests of all races inhabiting this country. He had no doubt, being connected with the Congress long he certainly knew, what it was the educated Indians wanted. He would not fail to impress their needs upon his colleagues and the Viceroy (Cheers). They might not see eye to eye with him, but he was not without hopes, for in his relations with officials he either convinced them of the correctness of his view or was convinced of that of theirs, or found acceptable settlements.

Referring to the innumerable congratulatory letters, he said his correspondents had formed such high expectations from his going to take charge of the Educational portfolio that they were doomed to disappointment, because it was scarcely possible for any person to satisfy those expectations. He could, however, promise he would do his best and nobody could do more.

Last night the Hon: Nawab Syed Mahammad gave a dinner to Sir Sankaran Nair.

WAR EMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.

INDIAN GENTLEMEN DISAPPOINTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

The following press communiqué has been issued by the U. P. Government:—Information has reached the Government that some educated Indians have proceeded to England in the hope that their services might be accepted there in connection with the war. On arrival they have discovered that suitable employment was not available. To prevent disappointment it is suggested that Indian gentlemen who are anxious to offer their help should make enquiry in the first place from officials in this country instead of going to England independently.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

HOW THE VACANCIES WILL BE FILLED

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

The "Pioneer" learns that Lord Islington's statement when introduing the Indian Civil Service Bill will shortly be published in India. The Bill itself merely enables vacancies to be filled by selection as well as by examination. But it is understood that Lord Islington's statement shows that under the rules to be made under the Bill it is proposed to continue to fill twenty-five per cent of the appointments by examination and should the proportion of Indians thereby brought in not be as large as in the past, to make that proportion up by selection thereto.

UNITED PROVINCES CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPRESENTATION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the United Provinces Congress Committee, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"United Provinces Congress Committee pray H. E. the Viceroy to represent to his Majesty's Government that they protest against the Indian Civil Service Bill, for which no convicing case has been made out. The substitution of selection without competitive examination will result in inefficiency and India's interest will suffer, and if the Bill must be proceeded with, my committee beg to urge that an amendment be inserted that the selection must be made on the recommendation of the Committee with adequate Indian representation thereon and due regard to the claims of Indian candidates now preparing for examination. The committee further urge that half of the appointments be made in India on the result of an examination held by a representative committee constituted by the Government of India and by promotion from the Provincial Service, the number of listed appointments being increased. My committee also protest against non-publication of the Bill in this country before or even after introduction, the people directly affected being thereby disabled from making timely representations. This procedure is prejudicial to India which the Committee trust will not be repeated and they pray that further progress of the present Bill in Parliament may be stayed until Indian representations have been considered by his Majesty's Government."

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS.

Commenting on the discussion in the House of Lords on th eIndian Civil Service Bill, the "Leader" says that it is not of such a nature as to reassure Indians wholly that their interests are not jeopardised by the abolition of the competitive examination even for three years. The journal protests against the non-publication of the Bill in India at least a week before its introduction to enable the Indian public bodies to make representations on it and says that the procedure adopted by the Secretary of State does nothing to dislodge the belief from the Indian mind that the Indian Civil Service is not for India but India for the Civil Service. The Secretary of State, the paper adds, would have shown a better sense of the Indian feeling in the matter, if he had seen his way to accept the suggestion that a committee should be constituted in India to select Indian candidates.

"THE ENGLISHMAN" ON INDIAN AGITATION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The "Englishman" in a leading article this morning severely criticises the attitude of the Indian press towards the Civil Service Bill and says that the "chief occupation of critics at present seems to be to create needless agitation and to misrepresent very necessary and harmless Government measures." The paper concludes by saying that a moment's reflection should show the people, who are always in a hurry to raise an agitation, that under temporary conditions the position of Indian candidates is likely to be much better than it would be under the old conditions.

PORT OF BUSHIRE.

TEMPORARY BRITISH OCCUPATION ENDED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The following communique is issued:—In August last the state of unrest prevailing among the lawless tribesman of the Bushire Hinterland and the imminent danger to the lives and property of British subjects in that region compelled his Majesty's Government to assume temporary occupation of the port of Bushire. The Persian Government having now taken steps to ensure the security of British interests and the maintenance of order, the British occupation has, by mutual arrangement between the two Governments, been now terminated. On October 16th the new Persian Governor Darya Beg arrived in a British launch, which had been sent to meet him at Shif, and was received at Bushire by the British military governor, civil administrator and senior naval officers with their staffs, who conducted him to the flagstaff where a guard of honour was drawn up. A proclamation was read in English and Persian and under a salute of 21 guns from his Majesty's ships the flag was lowered and the Persian flag hoisted in its place. The Persian Governor warmly expressed his gratitude on behalf of his Government and himself for the reception which the British representatives had accord to him.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND EIFFEL TOWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Wireless telephone communication has been effected with the Eiffel Tower via Arlington, Virginia.

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THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SPACE FOR CONGRESS PANDAL.

PAREL ROAD SCHEME DISCUSSED.

There were two meetings of the Improvement Trust held on Friday, one for transacting ordinary business and another for continuing the discussion on the Parel Road scheme, which has dragged on over three meetings. When the Board had adjourned for the day the discussion had not been completed, as only two speakers, namely, Sir Ibrahim and Mr. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, have so far taken part in the debate. Sir Ibrahim's speech was devoted to the correctness or otherwise of the figures supplied by the Chairman and he plunged headlong into the financial maze of lakhs and thousands which was most puzzling, if not bewildering to the stranger. After Sir Ibrahim had finished, the Municipal Commissioner strangely enough, spoke in support of the Parel Road scheme which had been thrown out by the Corporation, and he did it with a great deal of vehemence and emphasis. After the Commissioner had finished, the Board had to adjourn the discussion to Tuesday next at 3 p.m.

The Board considered a letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Reception Committee, 30th Indian National Congress, requesting permission to use the south end of the Marine Lines Maidan for the Congress Pendal and granted the permission asked for.

DEBATE ON PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

Sir Ibrahim then continued the debate on the Parel Road scheme.

He argued that the statements repeatedly made by the Chairman as to the prohibitive cost of carrying out improvement schemes were totally incorrect. He then showed in what condition Nagpada formerly was,—before the introduction of the improvements,—and at the present time. They had added nearly 40,000 square yards of open space to the city The city had derived a great deal of advantage by this addition.

LOSS OF 5½ LAKHS.

They had realised Rs. 9 lakhs and odd, by sale of land which showed a loss of about 5½ lakhs of rupees on the scheme as a whole. But in the latest financial forecast the loss had been shown at over Rs. 23 lakhs. Sir Ibrahim said that the actual loss of over Rs. 5½ lakhs between the cost of acquisition and the cost of re-sale had been developed into more than Rs. 15 lakhs and by that means they had managed to show the scheme as prohibitive. But then on a scheme costing Rs. 15 lakhs and over they had an establishment expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs roughly, which was 35 per cent. on the cost. What justification was there for an expenditure of over Rs. 5 lakhs on such a scheme, as cost of management? And that was how the cost of improvement of areas was increasing. The speaker then showed how the improvement of the areas cost the Trust very little. If they managed to keep on an extravagant establishment and kept on debiting 35 per cent. to the improvement schemes they could do nothing. He claimed to show that instead of these schemes of improvement being prohibitive, they as a whole cost very little to the city. Sir Ibrahim said that the total real loss on the scheme was only Rs. 35,000, which was the difference between the purchase and sale price. But in the new financial forecast the Chairman had put the figure at over Rs. 9 lakhs. Then again on a scheme which cost Rs. 20 lakhs they had debited Rs. 3 lakhs for the cost of establishment. On the Princess Street scheme the establishment cost was more than Rs. 8 lakhs, while the scheme itself had cost about 68½ lakhs of rupees. On the Nowroji Hill scheme the total cost was Rs. 64 lakhs, while the establishment expenses were Rs. 8 lakhs and over. He also gave other examples and added that when a scheme was completed for all practical purposes the account should be finally adjusted and the loss written off. If they did that, they would get correct data.

COST OF IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

The cost of management was common to Street and Improvement schemes; then, how was the Chairman going to prove that the carrying out of improvement schemes was prohibitive? The benefits that resulted to the city by the carrying out of improvement schemes was such and the cost was so small as compared with the carrying out of road schemes that it was a wonder more schemes for the improvement of the city were not carried out. The cost of road schemes was correspondingly far greater than that of the improvement schemes. It was for the Chairman to state that the cost of carrying out improvement schemes was greater.

Sir Ibrahim then entered into the details of the Nowroji Hill scheme and asked the Chairman whether the profits of quarries were debited as a revenue on the scheme.

The Chairman: We have credited it to the Capital Account

Continuing, the speaker said that the loss on the scheme as between the purchase and sale prices was Rs. 11 lakhs. He had sufficiently showed, Sir Ibrahim said, that the statement, which had not been supported by any data, that the cost was prohibitive, was not substantiated. It was for the Chairman to prove the soundness of the statement that he had made that the improvement schemes had been kept back on account of expenditure. If they had carried out a large number of improvement schemes in the different parts of the city, the city would have benefited immensely. The Board should have taken up these schemes in hand instead of frittering away their resources of nearly Rs. 90 lakhs on this road scheme of Parel. The road scheme should be abandoned in favour of the improvement schemes.

IS IT A ROAD-WIDENING BODY?

Sir Ibrahim, continuing, said it was not the function of the Trust to widen roads. It had never been contemplated in the Act that this would be a road-widening body. It was created for clearing out slums and for providing chawls for the poor. But in both these respects the Trust had proved negligent. He challenged the estimates of the cost of the scheme and he asked what would be the result if those estimates were wrong and a huge liability arose? It would be the Corporation who would have to pay the liability under the bludgeon clauses of the Act. Was it right then that in spite of the unanimous protest of the Corporation, the Trust should pledge the city to a work of this character? Having regard to all the facts that he had pointed out,—the conditions that would prevail after the war, the incorrectness of the estimates, the ultimate liability, the unanimous opposition of the Corporation, etc.—he appealed to the Trust not to push on with this scheme. But if the Trust were determined to carry out the scheme in spite of all the protests that had been made and all the arguments that had been urged, then he would say that he had full faith and confidence in the judgment of H. E. Lord Willingdon's Government, who were the final arbiters in the matter, to reject that scheme.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SUPPORT.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, supporting the Chairman's minute, said with reference to Sir Ibrahim's arguments, regarding the conditions in England, that they had there a roads board which took the proceeds of special taxation and in return made grants to local bodies. It was specially created for a special purpose. There was also a traffic board there. The Liverpool Corporation had spent large sums of money in widening roads. Even Sir Ibrahim had admitted that they would have to widen roads after 25 or 50 years.

Sir Ibrahim: I have not said so.

Mr. Cadell said he had understood him to say that it was possible they might have to widen the roads in the future. But 25 or 50 years were a short time in the life of a city. As to Sir Ibrahim's arguments in favour of direct methods, Mr. Cadell said that in other cities with a far greater experience than they had in Bombay they had been abandoning direct methods and going in for indirect ones. In other places they were leaving direct methods to private enterprise. In India where the people went in for the acquisition of house property in a large measure it would be better to leave direct methods to private enterprise. It was necessary that the Trust should do their work cheaply and in England they had found it necessary to pass an Act by which compensation to be paid to house-owners for property acquired by public bodies was not to be very heavy and by which the work could be done very cheaply. Slum property there had been regarded as a special kind of property, dangerous to the health of the public. It had been put in the same category as that in which liquor and other trades were put. Even in Bombay they had been clearing out stables and other property out of the city at short notice, and it was only with regard to house property that they had not yet reached that stage. Sir Ibrahim had contended that the Trust had not given enough compensation to house-owners. This meant that they should give them more than they did at present. And if they did this, that would not make the cost to the Trust any the cheaper. It would thus be seen that Sir Ibrahim could not serve the cause of the house-owners and that of the slum people at the same time.

MR. HARVEY'S LETTER.

Mr. Cadell proceeded to say that Sir Ibrahim had laid much stress on what Mr. Harvey had said in 1903. But Mr. Harvey's letter was written on account of a letter from the Health Officer who made out an important point that certain plague spots in the city should be cleared out. And even then Mr. Harvey had made out certain points about housing the people in the north of the Island and so on. Mr. Harvey would not be so unreasonable as to say that they must have a broad road in the west, and a broad road in the east and a narrow road in the middle In reality the Health Officer's Report was an attack on the slowness of the rate at which work was being done and it was an attack more on the policy of the Corporation than of the Trust. The Health Officer had very rightly pointed out that the plague spots which existed in 1903 still existed in 1915. And they must remember one very important point in this connection and it was this that when he made the recommendations the Health Officer was not at all interested in the cost of the improvements and the methods by which they were to be carried out but he was only anxious about the existence of those plague spots of which the removal he recommended. The Health Officer in another Report had referred to the enormous changes that had taken place in the health of the city and he had attributed that improvement not to the Health Department of the Municipality but said it was due to the work mostly of the Trust.

THE WEST ROAD.

Mr. Cadell further said they could not call the west road a direct road. The central road was a narrow road. As to the east road Sir Ibrahim had argued that even the Port Trust had not considered it necessary to widen that road. But Sir Ibrahim forgot the point that the land through which that road passed belonged almost entirely to the Port Trust, who therefore could very well widen that road whenever they thought fit, without any additional cost. They must make the roads bear their own traffic. In 1908 the Corporation had said that the width of the road in question was not sufficient and now they said 80 feet would be sufficient. These two statements were naturally inconsistent. In a street where they had two lines of tram cars running and a heavy traffic, they must admit that a width of 80 feet could not be sufficient. A hundred feet wide road was necessary for such heavy traffic and if they could have 20 feet more for a cost of only 4 lakhs, this small extra expenditure would be quite justified in the case of a big permanent improvement. If arguments like those now urged by Sir Ibrahim had prevailed in days gone by, they would not have had roads wider than Church Gate Street in the Fort. Mr. Cadell asked the Trustees not to miss this opportunity of having a sufficiently wide road. They had not abandoned the direct attack on slums. When they got the money,—and they expected a special grant from Government,—they would proceed with that attack. He asked the Board to agree to the scheme as recommended by the Chairman.

Further debate was adjourned to Tuesday next.

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ALLEGED MURDER AT SURAT

FATAL ASSAULT ON A BRAMMIN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SURAT, Oct. 24.

On Friday evening at about 8 p.m. a most cowardly murder was committed on a public road. It appears that a Brahmin, named Harishankar Jaduram, aged about 35 years, left his house at Mohidarpara to have a cup of tea at a restaurent near the railway station. One the road he met a Pardeshi, named Pancham Bholaprasad who has a "pan" shop opposite the railway station. This Purdeshi, it is alliged, abused and demanded 14 annas from Harishankar, which sum was due to him. At that time a boy aged about 11 years accompanied Harishankar. Not contented with abusive language towards his debtor, Pancham Bholaprasad gave, it is stated, very severe blows to the Brahmin, who was mortally wounded. The Pardeshi, then ran away towards the railway station, where Police Sub-Inspector Vamanrao was on duty. The Pardeshi complained to the officer that he was severely beaten by Harishankar. He also showed some marks on his body, which are alleged to be self-inflicted. Sub-Inspector Vamanrao ordered his subordinates to take the man to the hospital for treatment. In the meantime the Sub-Inspector received information to the effect that the Pardeshi Pancham had severely beaten Harishankar, who was in a very critical state at the time. The Sub-Inspector at once went to the place where Harishankar was lying senseless. He took the wounded man to the hospital but he died on the way. After the post mortem examination it was found that his skull was fractured. The Pardeshi was arrested at the hospital.

The boy who accompanied Harishankar was taken to the City Magistrate yesterday and deposed that the Pardeshi abused Harishankar and demanded money due to him. In spite of that they both continued to walk away. But the Pardeshi came from behind and gave severe blows to Harishankar from behind. Harishankar could not bear the pain and he stood leaning his head on the *otta* of a house. But in the meantime a carpenter named Chattu Nathu came up there. He gave a sever blow on the head of Harishankar, with the result that the skull was fractured. The man fell down. Both the Pardeshi and Chattu then ran away. The police have not yet arrested Chattu, for whom inquries are being made.

The Indian Council of St. John Ambulance Association announce receipt of Rs. 1,500 from its Bombay Provincial Centre for the endowment of a bed in the St. John Ambulance War Hospital at Dehra Dun.

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DISTRICT CONFERENCES IN MADRAS.

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(NEWS BUREAU.)
MADRAS, Oct. 23.

This morning there were sittings of two district conferences, one of Kurnool and another of North Arcot. The former was presided over by the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma and the latter by Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayengar, both prominent men in Madras. Both of them in their addresses referred unmistakably to the need for formulating a scheme of self-government before the war is over.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayengar added: "The forthcoming Congress at Bombay must give all India a clear and strong lead in the matter and must decide upon a scheme of reform which may be acceptable to the whole country. The Congress organisation and its leaders owe it to the people to express themselves on a fitting occasion in no uncertain voice on occasions of capital importance."

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The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Owen conspires with villainous characters to have Pauline killed. Balthazar, the Gypsy chief, allies himself with Owen. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

Continued from Saturday.

CHAPTER XXXI

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A venerable white-haired man accompanied Harry Marvin from his motor to the library, where Pauline was reading.

"Oh, Dr. Laroux! this is indeed an honor!" she cried brightly, rising and extending to him both her hands.

"To me, yes," he answered in a deep, gentle voice. "And a delight to see the little girl who used to break into my medicine case and spill all my pills."

Pauline laughed. Dr. Laroux had been not only the family physician, but the dear friend of her father and, before the death of old Mr. Marvin, a frequent guest.

But of late years he had given up the practice of medicine for the study of it. He had become a world-figure through his remarkable discoveries in germ life.

"Dr. Laroux is going up to the lodge with me," said Harry. "That is, he's going to his place up there and I'm going to mine.'

"And leave me all alone?"

"No. I met Lucille to-day and commanded her to come out here and see that you did nothing foolish in my absence. She said she would come, but that she couldn't do the rest."

"Does Miss Polly still spill the pills?" inquired Dr. Laroux, smiling.

"She DOES," said Harry with deep meaning.

"Luncheon is served, Miss Marvin," announced Bemis.

"And what fearful new germs have you discovered, Doctor?" asked Pauline as they seated themselves at the table.

The scientist's fine face brightened with enthusiasm. "I have discovered not only a new germ but a new malady—one from which people have suffered probably since the beginning of the world, but which was never diagnosed."

He paused and arose briefly to greet Raymond Owen, who had just entered.

"A new disease, were you saying, Doctor?" inquired the secretary with interest.

"Yes; the disease of drowning. I have given it the name of hydrophasia."

"You always made fun of me; I think you are joking now," said Pauline incredulously.

"I assure you, Miss Polly, I am deeply serious. I have found the cause of nearly all the deaths by drowning that we have been ignorant enough to call suicidal. Persons who, moved by a seeming impulse, leap into lakes or ponds or the sea are afflicted not with melancholia, but with a subtle sickness. They do not seek death; they seek relief from agony. And the sickness is caused by a germ that I have found. I have also found the antidote, and I am to present the entire subject before the Medical Society within a few weeks," he added, with a gentle touch of pride.

"But, Doctor, how could you BEGIN to discover such a thing? What made you suspect that such a disease existed?" inquired Harry.

"The peculiarly increasing number of drownings here in New York," he said. "I mean of apparently suicidal drownings. I have always, as you know, been a student of psychology, of the processes of the brain—not only of the individual brain, but the brain en masse, so to speak—the mental condition of the community, of the race. There was no cause to me explicable why there should be an increase in the number of deaths by drowning when there was no increase in the number of deaths by other means."

"But the germ; how could you get the germ?" asked Pauline, leaning forward with eager interest.

"That is hardly a matter for table talk," answered the Doctor smiling.

"Oh, yes it is, dear Doctor. I haven't any nerves."

"Only crapy nerve," interpolated Harry.

"Owen, make him be still. Doctor, please tell me."

"I found the germs by examining the brains of three persons who had drowned themselves."

"How perfectly wonderful!"

"No; merely logical. It was then my task, after discovering what killed the people, to find out what would kill the germs. And I have done so."

"You are just splendid," she cried, extending her hand in impetuous congratulation.

He arose and bowed to the compliment.

"And may I come to your laboratory and—and—spill the germs?" she asked.

"Not these; they are very precious and very dangerous. But if you will honor me by a visit at any time, I will try to find some harmless ones."

"That would be rather stupid. About as stupid, I should say, as Harry and you are going to be up in the mountains. What a thrilling life! Alone in a shabby old hunting lodge, going out now and then to kill some poor animal that ought not be killed."

"I am only to kill germs, Miss Polly," said the Doctor.

"Well, may be they don't like to be killed any more than we do," she retorted. "I know what will happen. Harry will be calling for me and begging me to come up and share his woe."

"I shall do nothing of the kind. I am seeking a rest, not only from work, but from your escapades. Well, Doctor, if we catch the 3-20 we'll have to be going."

"I'll run and see if Maxwell has packed everything you need," said Pauline.

"Oh, don't bother, Polly."

"Oh, yes; I am going to prove that I am devoted to you, even though you desert me—for a hunting lodge."

She sped up the stairs and Harry, excusing himself to the Doctor, followed.

Dr. Laroux and Owen moved out to the veranda.

"By the way," said the secretary, with a leisurely puff at his cigar, "I should like to have a word with you, Doctor, about a young friend of mine who is interested in science and, incidentally, out of work. I would not call him a genius, but he is capable and honest. Could you, by any chance, make a place for him in your laboratory?"

"Why, I believe I could. It just happens that one of my assistants left me two weeks ago. The position is not a great one, but there might be promise in it. What is your friend's name?"

"Lopez Balthazar."

"I will see him any afternoon. I shall be up in the mountains for only three days at this time, but I shalll return there next week. If he will call in the interim"——

"I appreciate your kindness as much as he will," said Owen earnestly.

Pauline and Harry joined them. Owen and she escorted the travellers to the machine, which was burdened with luggage, and waved farewells as they sped down the drive.

Dr. Laroux, who had devoted a lifetime to the welfare of mankind, was as trusting as he was benevolent. He engaged black hearted Balthazar with perfect confidence in Owen's recommendations.

Early, however, he began to doubt the ability and training of his new associate It was on the afternoon of the second day after Balthazar had been engaged that the Doctor found him examining through a microscope the germs of hydrophasia in their encasing test tube.

The kindly scientist's temper was stirred for the first time in many years. He approached Balthazar in fury.

"Do you not know," he demanded. "that you are meddling with death?"

"I ask humbly your pardon, Dr. Laroux," pleaded Balthazar "I was fascinated by the discovery that you have made. I knew that I did wrong to touch so precious a possession, but—I—I swear you will find no cause to rebuke me again."

"I do not rebuke you; I warn you. To open that tube is certain death unless you are protected in the way that only I know how to protect myself. The loss of the germs would be nothing. It is the loss of your life that I fear. You must open nothing in my laboratory without consulting me."

"I shall obey implicitly."

"I understand your curiosity. I hope I have not been offensively hasty in my speech," said the kindly Doctor. "I am returning to my camp to-night, and I shall leave you in charge of the place."

"It is an honor and a sacred trust," said Balthazar

The Doctor shook his hand as he left the room.

Within a minute Balthazar was at the bacteria case. He opened the glass door, swiftly scanned the labels on the assembled test tubes, found the one he wanted, drew it out and thrust it into his pocket.

He was at the Marvin garage two hours later. Raymond Owen met him.

"Did you get it?" asked the secretary. They were standing behind the building and the night was pitch dark.

"Yes," answered Balthazar, "but be careful, Master. Dr Laroux warned me that it is deadly."

"Nonsense. Germs in any liquid are not deadly, Balthazar. "But you have done splendidly."

"We shall win yet, Master."

"I hope so."

Balthazar handed the test tube to Owen, who placed it, a little tremulously, in his pocket.

"How about Savelli?" asked the secretary.

"He is there—at the Westbury poorhouse—as I said. But I thought best to have you talk with him at the first. We can see him now."

"No; I must meet Miss Marvin's guest."

A touring car was swinging up the drive and at the hasty command of Owen, Balthazar vanished into the shrubbery behind the garage.

"I shall be here in two hours," he whispered as he fled.

Raymond Owen stepped out to greet Lucille. Courtly and smiling he helped her from her car.

"I have come to take your place." she said with mimic solemnity. "It seems to me a pity that a guardian should need an assistant. Where is my—OUR—ward?"

"I surrender all my rights and powers to you," answered Owen. "I believe—oh, here she is."

Pauline came running from the house and in an instant had Lucille in her arms.

"Wasn't Harry silly—and nice?" said Lucille.

"Wasn't he idiotic—and dear? Oh, I'm so glad to see you!"

Owen following. Pauline led the way through the portico to the veranda, where she had been ensconced behind an abatis of sofa cushions and chocolates when Lucille arrived.

"Dissipating as always," said Lucille.

"Yes. Congressman Halston sent them from a candy date."

They plunged into gossip and sweetmeats, Owen took a seat apart. But presently Pauline called to him: "Will you witness a wager?"

"With pleasure," said the secretary, stepping quickly to her side. "With the provision, of course, that, as your guardian, I consider it within your means."

"This is the bet," said Pauline. "Lucille says that Harry won't call up for two days. I say he'll be on the 'phone by 5 o'clock. It's 4 now. There's a $500 hat at stake. Can I afford that?"

"I will submit to a $500 hat," laughed Owen. "But you are taking a tremendous chance, it strikes me, Miss Marvin."

He had edged close to the box of chocolates that lay upon the veranda rail. His hand was in his side pocket. As he spoke he withdrew the hand swiftly with the test tube in its clasp.

The sound of a bell inside the house drew Pauline to her feet.

"I told you," she declared. "There he is now."

As she rushed through the door, Owen stood laughing with Lucille. His hands were behind his back The test tube was in one hand. Its contents was poured, silently, quickly, under cover of the laughter, upon the chocolates in the box.

"Say, hello; this is Harry," said a voice over the telephone to Pauline.

"Oh, you darling!"

"Why the enthusiasm?"

"I bet Lucille you'd call up before 5, and you did."

"Well, you just get Lucille and anybody else you like and come up here. It's lonesome as the deuce. The guides are all away and nobody has been in the old shack, as far as I can see, for a year."

"Oh, you want me to come up and clean house for? Is that the pretty thought?"

"No; I've got a man—a kind of man—at work. Everything will be beautiful and clean when you arrive. But Billy Grimes sent word to the office that he couldn't come and I'm on alone, and—and—well, I'm afraid of the dark."

"Hold the wire," said Pauline.

She ran out to the veranda. "I've won," she cried. "But say, do you dare go with me up to Harry's lodge and shoot things?"

"She had it all arranged beforehand, Miss Lucille," said Owen, laughing. "You have been tricked."

"Oh, come on," urged Pauline. "Don't mind him—although—yes, we'd better take him with us."

"I would not go with such an unscrupulous bettor," declared Owen.

"Will you, Lucille?"

"I must, if you go. I have been appointed your guardian. I must see that you behave yourself, even if it costs me $500 a minute."

"Owen, will you come?"

"Yes; but I'm going to use my new motorcycle, if you don't mind! I want to give it a try. I'll have Farrell get the car ready for to-morrow morning."

"You are a DEAR. Have a chocolate," cried Pauline, presenting the box to him.

His face blanched suddenly, but neither of the girls noticed it. "No, I think not," he said, with quick self command.

Pauline offered the candy to Lucille, but she, too, declined.

"Very well," said Pauline. "I'll eat 'em ALL myself."

There was a hungry eagerness in Owen's eyes as he saw her take a piece of candy from the box. But as she raised it to her lips he turned quickly away. The eternal cowardice of villainy made him shudder in the face of the death that he had planned and had sought.

Pauline ran to the 'phone.

"All right: we're coming," she said.

"Why, Polly, you don't what the deuce is the matter?"

Harry Marvin held her in his arms at the door of the lodge. She had almost fallen into his arms as he took her hand to help her from the car.

"I'm all right—only—so—tired." said Pauline.

"She is NOT all right," declared Lucille emphatically. "She has been ill all the way, and I know it. I know Polly."

Harry turned to Owen, who was following them to the lodge. "Has anything happened on the way?" he asked anxiously, distrustfully.

"Nothing at all," answered the secretary, "except, as Miss Lucille says, Miss Marvin has seemed ill."

Owen did not enter the house with the others. Under the pretext of placing the car in a safe place, for there was no garage at the lodge, he excused himself. Within a few minutes he was walking briskly up the road, down which they had driven a little while before.

There came a low call from bushes, a call in exact repetition of that which had announced the presence of Balthazar at the McCallan camp in the Adirondacks two months before.

Owen stopped and looked behind him down the road. He looked ahead. Then, quickly, he plunged into the bushes.

Balthazar stood there.

"You have got Savelli?"

"Yes, Master."

"But is he fit? Has he the nerve to do the thing we want done?"

"Well"——

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that if he has his drug he will do anything. If he has not"——

"We can arrange that. You got him out of the poor farm without trouble?"

"Without trouble, but not without money. Master."

"What do I care about money? The point is can Savelli talk, argue, act, bluff, fight if need be?"

"If he has the drug, Master. You know yourself"——

"My personal habits do not concern you, Balthazar."

"Forgive me. I shall be circumspect. But at this moment he is a raving man, Master. Something must be done."

"Where is he?"

"At Haroldport—only two miles."

"Give him this. I mean give it to him in measure—enough to make him work; not enough to hamper him. This is a serious business, Balthazar."

Owen handed to the gypsy a packet of powders.

"I shall have him at your service—completely at your service—within two hours," said Balthazar.

"Within less time if possible. The girl is already ill. It was luck that she chose to come here last night. Here we can get no physician—except Savelli."

"And Savelli will see that she does not recover."

"I trust so. Now go and give him his drug and bring him within call. By the way"——

"What is it, Master?"

"Can you climb a tree, Balthazar?"

"Yes, Master."

"Climb that one across the road there. Here."

Owen produced from beneath his coat a small, keen edged hatchet.

"But what am I to do?" asked the gypsy.

"Fool! Cut the telephone wire. Can't you understand?"

Without reply, Balthazar crept across the roadway, caught the tree trunk as surely as a boy, climbed and reached the wire that was hitched to a heavy branch thirty feet from the ground. It was the telephone wire that connected the Marvin Lodge with the outer world. A single blow of the hatchet severed it.

"Oh, we dont' know; we can't understand, Lucille was crying hysterically as Owen entered the lodge. "She is begging always for water—water—water. She drinks glass after glass and then she pours the rest over her hands and arms."

"This is terrible," exclaimed the secretary, rushing forward.

Pauline lay on one of the outer bunks of the hunting lodge. Harry was bending over her.

He sprang to his feet as Owen entered.

"Who cut that telephone wire? I can't even get a doctor," he cried accusingly.

For only the fraction of an instant Owen hesitated.

"How should I know?" he exclaimed hotly. "Do you think it is I who would injure her?"

"Where have you been?"

"At the door—finding a place for your machine. Mr. Marvin, do you mean to accuse?"——

"Where is your motorcycle?"

"In the yard."

"Then why aren't you on it—why aren't you riding for a doctor?"

"Tell me where there is a doctor and I will run there. I will give my life for her; you know it," exclaimed Owen in splendidly feigned devotion.

"Why not use the motorcycle?"

"It went to pieces when I was a mile from here, Mr. Marvin. It is useless."

"Harry," came the faint voice of Pauline from the bunk. "Harry, where are you? I want water. I want water."

He ran and knelt beside her. He placed a glass to her lips and she drank eagerly.

"I believe I can do it," suddenly cried Raymond Owen.

"What?" demanded Harry, turning.

"I think I know where I can find a doctor."

"Then go. If it takes all night; if it kills you, get him." Harry cried.

Owen sped through the door.

To be continued.

This story will be shown in pictures on 30th October 1915.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the famous Pathe Players. Owen, the Plotter, prepares to poison Pauline, who is seen seated on the arm of the chair, with the new germ.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the famous Pathe Players. The Scientist explains to Balthazar, the Gypsy the deadly properties of the new germ.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the famous Pathe Players. Owen lets the Drug Crazed "Doctor" into the secret of the Microbes.

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(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

OIL FUEL FOR SHIPS.

PROBABLE DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE WAR.

The end of the war, according to "The Syren and Shipping," is apparently to see the oil-burning steamer in greater favour than it has ever been. The majority of the vessels of the type regularly seen in United Kingdom ports are tankers which are obviously able to burn liquid fuel with the maximum of economic advantage. But in several parts of the world—notably on the North and South American Pacific coasts—oil-burning passenger vessels are proving highly successful. When the enterprise of the group of British shipping companies matures we may look for something of the same kind on the Atlantic. Moreover, if, as we confidently believe will be the case, their example is extensively followed, the demand for oil-burning installations will be very great.

In these circumstances, we think that makers of burners would be justified in giving greater publicity—not, perhaps, to the technical details of their systems with which the public is tolerably well acquainted, but to the economies which they achieve. We have indicated at one time or another the leading features of well-known arrangements like the Meyer-Smith, the Wallsend-Howden, and the Kermode. But always in dealing with them we found it difficult to hit upon a graphic enough illustration of their meaning for shipowners. Evaporative efficiency tells the engineer something, but while not exactly Greek to the shipowner, the phrase does not grip him as, say, fuel consumption per indicated horse-power does. He knows what fuel oil will cost him, and how the price compares with that of coal. He knows that he can get the cost of an oil-burning installation if he inquires in the proper quarter. But if he is not told beforehand what the saying in fuel costs is likely to be, he may never think about asking for the cost of an installation. The main thing is to get him to move, and the best way to do that is to tell him the amount of money oil burning will leave in his pocket.

ENGINES FOR TRAWLERS.

Most readers are probably aware that the internal combustion engine has, so far, failed to attract British owners of full-powered fishing vessels, such as trawlers. The explanation is in some quarters assumed to be that the majority of our steamers of the type have greater propelling powers than were until recently esteemed to be within the capacity of low-compression oil engines—in other words, machines of the semi-Diesel and hot-bulb types. There is something to be said for the view. It is the case, we think, that the majority of users and prospective users do not know of the improvements which have recently been made in the better-known motors of this class.

There are, however, other reasons which are no less entitled to consideration. Deep-sea fishing vessels need power for other purposes than propulsion, and they get it very conveniently and cheaply in steamers. We do not suggest that none of the motor winches which are available is capable of satisfactory service. But it is the case, we think, that British fishing vessel owners have practically no confidence in any. If they had, the oil engine would not be hanging fire to the extent it is.

Another reason for the low-compression oil engine's unpopularity with trawler owners is to be found in the fact that this particular fishing industry is carried on by more or less powerful groups of capitalists who are heavy proprietors of steamers. Their businesses are organised on the basis of steamers, and they are unlikely to be agreeable to change over until the full-powered, deep-sea motor fishing vessel is a highly efficient mechanical proposition and convincingly superior all round to the big steam trawler. Eventually it will be, of course, so that in addition to their diligence with the problems involved, makers have need only to be patient.

NEW PORTABLE X-RAY OUTFIT.

To meet the requirements of X-ray operators and practitioners who have felt the need of an equipment which should be complete in itself and sufficiently portable to dispense with the large and heavy spark coils, battery outfits, etc., hitherto essential, the General Electric Company have recently introduced the "Dubilier" portable X-ray apparatus.

The "Dubilier" apparatus can be connected direct to any ordinary lighting main, either continuous or alternating current. It can be used in the consulting-room, and if desirable can with ease be conveyed to the house of the patient. It is also suitable for special classes of hospital and infirmary work, on account of the readiness with which it may be transferred from one ward to another for bedside use. The current consumption is extremely small when compared with that of the larger machines generally in use.

Fluoroscopy and radiography are stated to be equally practicable, and, considering the size and simplicity of the apparatus, the results are certainly remarkable. There is only one switch and regulator; the manipulation is perfectly simple, no knowledge of electrical science being necessary, although an acquaintance with X-ray work and the usual precautions to be observed is naturally of advantage to the operator.

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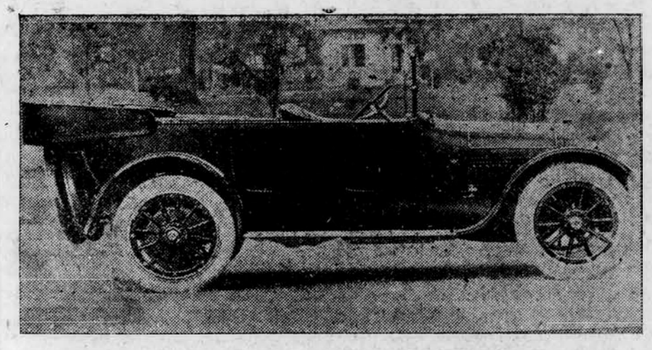

With its special body improvements involving increased roominess and giving deeper sides for the comfort of occupants.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Unquestionably, says the "Implement and Machinery Review," is there scope in India for a larger employment of implements and machinery. Take agricultural produce. The principal crops in British India occupied no fewer than 212,556,000 acres. How great should be the requirements of implements and machinery to ensure the best treatment of such an area! Food grains and pulses occupied 162,966,000 acres. Cotton, one of the most important crops for the grower, the Indian manufacturer, and the exporter, was sprc. over 15,665,000 acres, and the estimated output constitutes a record, being 13 per cent. more than the previous year. Rice occupied nearly one-third of the cropped area in British India, and wheat about 10 per cent It is worthy of note that the area under wheat has greatly expanded with the extension of irrigation, that the sugar yield was well above the average for the previous five years, and that while since 1885 the area under tea cultivation has doubled, production has increased four-fold. The estimated yield of jute, in which India has a virtual monopoly, also shows a considerable increase. As was bound to be the case, there is general complaint among cultivators as to scarcity of agricultural labour, and our contemporary notes with satisfaction that they are beginning to see the necessity for adopting labour-saving devices. For India's manufacturing industries, of which cotton and jute form the chief, enormous motive power is required—power which it has been necessary to increase greatly in consequence of the rapid progress made in recent years. In addition to the big responsibility which rests upon the British engineer to cater adequately for India's agricultural and manufacturing needs, there is an important field for British enterprise in the provision of pumps, oil engines, etc., specially adaptable to the requirements of Indian irrigation, and of implements and machinery for her mining and forestry industries. Canals and tanks are, roughly, the class of works chiefly dealt with by the Public Works Department under the head of irrigation, but well irrigation is the method more extensively used in India than in any other country. In Madras alone there exist some 60,000 irrigation tanks. The immense systems of artificial water channels with which some parts of India are covered would appear to offer unrivalled opportunities for water carriage. Though efforts have been made to organize navigation services on some of the large irrigation canals, it cannot be said that, on the whole, they have met with success. In each of the provinces into which India is divided the expenditure on irrigation is very large and represents many heavy purchases of pumps, tools, engine, etc. The arrangements which have been made in some districts for the cutting of bamboos for paper pulp will probably be followed by an inquiry for suitable machinery. In other districts the resin industry has expanded remarkably, and newly installed distillation plant has proved a great success. As a market for mining machinery India should improve considerably, much having been done in recent years to develop her mineral resources. That success has attended these efforts is seen by the fact that the estimated value of mineral output advanced from £8,850,000 in 1912 to £9,638,000 in 1913.

RADIUM SPRING DISCOVERIES.

The "Financier" reports that the strongest radium mineral spring in the world has been discovered at Oberschlema, Saxony, and that bath-houses are to be erected there for treatment of the wounded. Simultaneously with this report, news arrives that the company owning the radium baths at Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, is bankrupt. It is reported that in Colorado mineral springs have been discovered containing radium in such large quantities that a gramme of the metal will in future cost only £7,200 instead of £32,000.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. B-13

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR ELECTRICITY METERS.

Under the above title Report No. 37 of Engineering Standards Committee, revised August 1915, has just been issued, writes the "Electrician." The revision has been undertaken by the Sub-committee on Electrical Accessories, of which Mr C. H. Wordingham is chairman, and it has been found necessary to redraft entirely the first edition issued in 1907 and also to extend it in view of the growth of the size of electrical installations. The specification is intended to apply to the sale of meters by the manufacturer to the purchaser, but has been drawn up so that meters conforming to these requirements may be expected to fulfil the conditions imposed by the Board of Trade on meters used by public supply undertakings. It has been found necessary to distinguish between the portion of the main circuit in the meter and that outside the meter; consequently, besides definitions of "main circuit" and "pressure circuit," definitions are also given of "meter pressure circuit." The standard sizes of meters include sizes for currents up to 5,000 amperes. The registering mechanism is dealt with at some length and the limits of error are specified in a concise table, the formula used in the first edition of this specification having been discarded. Meters are required to have the testing constant plainly marked. Appendices have been added dealing with the precautions to be taken in the erection of meters, and notes are given on the testing of meters. The Report, the price of which is 7s. 9d. post free, may be obtained direct from the offices of the Committee, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W.

NEW SOURCE OF PLATINUM.

Most of the world's supply of platinum comes from the Russian deposits in the Ural Mountains, the average output being about 9 tons a year, while only about 300 kg. is derived from other sources. The total supply has remained practically constant since 1900 but the price has more than doubled during the past ten years, owing to the increasing demand for platinum in the chemical, electrical, and dental industries, and to the control exercised by a company. Moreover, the richest Russian deposits are gradually becoming exhausted. The high price of the metal has prompted prospectors to search for new sources, but their efforts have generally proved unsuccessful. However, at Wenden, in Westphalia, according to the "Genie Civil" in the course of explorations for ores of iron, lead and copper, the presence of platinum has been unexpectedly discovered in proportions such that the deposits appear to be amongst the richest in the world. A cubic metre of the new ore contains as much as 36 to 70 grammes of the metal, compared with a content averaging 6 to 8 grammes in existing mines, and rarely exceeding 40 grammes. The discovery was due to a new method of chemical analysis, which was capable of detecting platinum not only in the free state, but also in the form of alloys with other metals such as silver, which being soluble in nitric acid would have passed without detection under the old methods of test. This fact encourages the hope that platinum may be found in other regions of similar geological formation to that of Wenden. The Austrian publication from which our contemporary derives this information, however, observes that the presence of exploitable platinum in Germany has not been fully proved.

NICKEL PLATING ALUMINIUM.

The "Irish Builder and Engineer" writes:—MM. Canac and Tassilly recently described, before a French industrial society, a method of nickel plating aluminium, that forms a coat capable, according to claim, of withstanding bending and hammering without peeling and cracking. The aluminium is first passed through a boiling petrol bath, then brushed with milk of lime, next dipped in a 0.2 per cent. potassium cyanide bath, and last subjected to an attack by a solution of iron chloride (composed of 500 grammes hydrochloric acid 500 grammes water and 2 grammes of iron) until aluminium resembles in appearance crystallized tinplate. The metal is thoroughly washed after each process. The nickelling solution is composed of 1,000 c.c. of water, 50 grammes nickel chloride, 20 grammes boric acid worked at 2.5 volts and 1 ampere per dicta. The deposit, although a matt surface, on leaving the bath readily takes a fine polish. According to "Engineering" the reason for the adherence of the deposit appears to be in the strong reducing action of the nascent hydrogen evolved when the metal is plunged in the ferric chloride pickle. Metallic iron is deposited on the aluminium, and despite the small amount, which is insufficient to cause a continuous intermediate deposit, the iron forms with the aluminium a number of tiny couples favouring attack by the acid pickle. The aluminium is therefore minutely and completely pitted, and the nickel coating actually rooted in the surface.

ELECTRICITY METERS.

REVISION OF STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

The Sub-Committee on Electrical Accessories (Mr C. H. Wordingham, chairman), which has been engaged on the revision of the first edition of the British Standard Specification for Electricity Meters (issued in 1907), has found it necessary to redraft that specification entirely, and to extend it considerably in consequence of the large increase, during recent years, in the size of individual installations. The first edition refered only to meters of sizes up to 100 amperes, but the revised report includes provision for meters up to the very largest sizes in use, as well as for three-wire and three-phase meters.

Some important modifications and additions have been made to the standards and definitions. The registering mechanism is dealt with at some length, and the terms used to distinguish the different types of counting mechanism are "Pointer type" for the ordinary clock face, with a rotating pointer, and "Counter type" for the so-called cyclometer mechanisms.

Meters are now required to have the testing constant plainly marked, and this constant is specified as the number of revolutions per minute which the rotor should make at the full load of the meter under standard temperature conditions. Appendices have been added dealing with the precautions to be taken in the erection of meters and notes on the testing of meters. Illustrations of typical arrangements of meter registers have also been added.

A BRITISH PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

In the Spring of 1917 a Palace of Industry, after the fashion of the Leipzig Fair, is to be opened in London, states the "Builder." There will be two fairs a year, in the Spring and Autumn, in which the main industries of the Empire are to be exhibited. The Palace will be managed by an advisory council representing the various trade associations of the United Kingdom. The selected site will be at Willesden Green, where forty-five acres have been taken, and the proposed building will be three times the size of Olympia. Pleasure grounds will be attached, but the exhibitions will not be of the popular kind we are accustomed to in London. Only wholesale manufacturers will be allowed to show thir goods, and admission will be limited to traders and possible customers by ticket. The procedure, in fact, will be exactly that of the Leipzig Fair, has proved so valuable from the German trader's standpoint. It will last for three weeks, and will be largely advertised in the British Dominions and foreign countries. In the Summer Exhibition it is proposed to illustrate the scenery and natural advantage of the Empire. We hope this departure is to be taken as an indication of further enterprise on the part of the commercial classes of this country, who have been wanting in energy in the past, though they have been the sufferers by official neglect in addition.

PORTABLE CAR-TESTING SET.

In the "Electric Railway Journal" of America a description has recently been given of a very compact car-testing set that has been used at Purdue University for the last two years. It consists of three graphic recording instruments and three watt-hour meters mounted on a test stand, on the legs of which are felt pads to minimise vibration The graphic meters are supported on a spring-suspended shelf; and the watt-hour meters (of the Sangamo railway type with special reset dials) are mounted on a board, behind which is the wiring. Owing to its small size, the set can be used on cars operating in regular service. Esterline graphic meters are employed, one to measure the line voltage and another in connection with a magneto generator to measure the speed of the car. The third is an ammeter to measure the speed of the car. The third is also an ammeter to measure the motor current or the total car current as may be desired. By suitable gearing 10 chart speeds can be secured, the higher speeds being useful in studying starting operations. The chart-driving rolls can also be synchronised by means of flexible couplings. One of the watt-hour meters is used for the motor circuit, and of the others one is generally in the compressor circuit, while the third measures the input to the remaining auxiliary apparatus.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER
ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST

(Continued from 1st column.)

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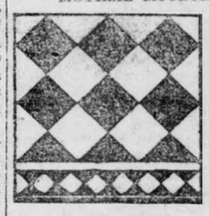

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SAVAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

UNTOUCHED BY CIVILISATION.

CAPTAIN WHIFFEN'S EXPERIENCES,

In his recently published book of travel and adventure called "The North-West Amazon" Captain Thomas Whiffen describes in a very attractive style the savage who runs wild in forest fastness absolutely untouched by modern civilisation representing so primitive and barbaric a phase of humanity that we are almost inclined to rub our eyes in started surprise when confronted by him naked and unabashed in the twentieth century, says the "Standard". He seems to belong to a far-off vanished period in the world's history, and yet, though only a curious survival, there are a few regions of the earth where he still leads his unfettered but superstitious life exactly in the same way as his remote ancestors must have done. Probably only in the central regions of Africa, and in the hitherto unexplored lands about the upper waters of the Amazon in South America, nomad tribes, "frankly cannibal on occasion," are to be found which have never surrendered their weird customs and often revolting habits. Captain Whiffen in 1908-1909 explored the region of the Amazon which lies between the River Issa and the River Apaporis, a part of South America which scarcely a white man of any sort has ever traversed. He is a scholar to his finger-tips, with a keen interest not merely in the science of geography, but also in the fascinating subject of primitive folk-lore. Since it happens that many finely equipped scientific men stumble hopelessly when they attempt to tell what they have seen on the confines of civilisation or beyond it, the value of this book comes into view the moment that we add that Captain Whiffen handles his accumulated facts with the ease of a writer who has conquered the secret of style. In other words, he has a great deal to tell, and tells it uncommonly well, yet without any surrender of scientific accuracy. It is the human interest which is uppermost in the volume, and yet, as he says himself, man is a very puny creatures in a tropical South American forest, with its rank and bewildering overgrowth haunted by beasts of prey, reptiles and creeping things innumerable. "The sense of one's insignificance is the first lesson of travel in the bush."

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION.

The humidity of the atmosphere adds to a man's depression when he attempts with the help of a compass to make his way through the silence of an interminable forest broken only by the cries of wild beasts or the crash of falling timber. As a matter of fact, there are only about five days in a fortnight of dry weather in the North-West Amazons. Even then the dews are heavy, and the marshy, low-lying lands are shrouded by mist when morning breaks and night falls. Sharp and sudden thunderstorms spring up at a minute's notice; lightning is peculiarly vivid, and whirlwinds arise without warning, uprooting trees and destroying human habitations. There is a great deal in the book about the physical characteristics of this region, its climate, soil animal and vegetable life; but, as we have already hinted the fascination of its pages consists in its minute and inimitable descriptions of the savage races which are still unchellenged lords of the land. We are not surprised that they are left alone in practically undisturbed seclusion, though capitalists have begun to cast their envious eyes on the timber and rubber, which is less than nothing to savage tribes. Some day Western capital doubtless will exploit the forest wealth of his potentially rich bit of the world. But at present the wild Indian tribes of South America have practically their own way and lead their life, hemmed about as it is by strange customs unmolested.

WAR DANCES.

It is an old saying that the perfection of art lies in its concealment, and in that direction lies the most conspicious merit of this remarkable book. Captain Whiffen, by many vivid touches, takes us behind the scenes and makes us understand what, for want of a better phrase, we must call the true inwardness of a savage life. We sometimes talk of getting "far from the madding crowd," but if anyone wants to realise what that expression means when pushed to its utmost limits, let him read this book. In its pages we live and move amongst people who have no written language, no personal names, and few of what we regard as the elementary characteristics of average humanity. They suggest the conditions which prevailed two thousand years ago, and yet these painted savages, guiltless of all knowledge of what is passing elsewhere, still follow their own devices, as they did in the twilight of the world. "All Indians are clever mimics, and the fidelity with which they reproduce the actions of jaguars, tapirs, monkeys, parrots, and other familiar animals of the bush is remarkable." These cannibal tribes have a perfect passion for dancing, and when they come back from the war-path with a band of doomed prisoners they work themselves into a condition of demoniacal excitement to the monotonous roll of the drums. The dance of triumph sometimes lasts, with short intervals, for eight days:—"Set against the darkly impressive background of the forest, the tribal dance gives an amazing effect of kaleidoscopic light and colour when, with nightfall, by the flare of great fires and the glow of torches the performance begins. The chosen soloist of the tribe, jangling his circlets of nuts and sounding his gourd rattle, in a falsetto voice sings the ancient air of the dance. Then slowly the great line of naked men arms interlocked about each other's necks, surges forward in two steps in perfect time, pauses a moment, then recedes two steps. The streaked and banded women dance uniformly in an opposite direction. The fires splutter and blaze. The torches cast strange shadows. The flutes, the pan-pipes, and the drums blare, bleat, and boom their barbaric accompaniment. It is a mad festival of savagery." The medicine man with his incantations and c'arms plays a great part amongst these primitive tribes, and no one dare dispute his authority, for he is supposed to be a wizard, and he makes the deadly poisons for the tribe, and his recipes are an hereditary possession.

THE INDIAN AS A TRAPPER.

The Indian is an expert trapper, and in these pages will be found a detailed account of his methods in the chase of wild beasts. They possess extraordinary powers of physical endurance, and running at a sort of jog-trot will cover fifty miles in a day. They can make their way through wild jungles by watching the sky, noticing the weathered side of trees, and taking observations of the flight of birds. They make pottery, baskets, hammocks, and weapons of various kinds with wonderful skill, as well as necklaces, which are important, since they indicate the rank of the wearer. A great many problems are suggested by this book which we must leave professed anthropologists to settle. Captain Whiffen says that what the Indian lacks is not intelligence, but character. He lacks will-power, and though brave in the endurance of pain and privation, is innately cruel. He will have little or nothing to do with strangers, whom he regards as probable foes. It would be misleading to say that these people have no moral sense, though they have no words for virtue, justice, humanity, vice, or cruelty. Their code of ethics, such as it is, is purely tribal; in other words, "what our forefathers did," which is the equivalent of "good form" amongst ourselves.

There are many admirable illustrations in the volume a mass of scientific notes, and valuable sketch maps. Altogether the book is of great interest from the scientific point of view, as well as of the general reader.

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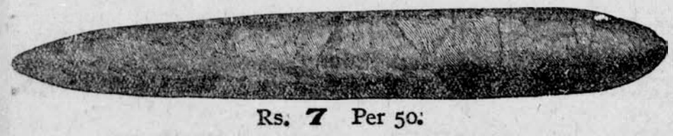

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FRENCH TRIBUTE.

ADMIRATION FOR BRITIS RECRUITING.

A HEARTY METHOD.

Since the visit of distinguished French public men to England, the Paris Press has contained not only appreciations of the English race and traits, but also what is, perhaps, more interesting to the French, translations of articles like those of Rudyard Kipling on themselves, says the Paris corespondent of the "Standard." How the recruiting question strikes M. Pietre Mille, a well-known author and journalist is told below:—

"When you go to London you do not need to go far to see the recruiting system in full work. It is in Trafalgar-square, two minutes from the hotel where you are doubtless staying, and in the square is the statue of Nelson. The square is so vast, the pedestal of the monument is so broad and massive, that at first you will hardly notice a crowd grouped round it; and the men on the stone base of the plinth. The sight lasts from dawn to nightfall. The crowd, which is perpetually renewing itself, is made up of two or three hundred individuals; the men on the pedestal are about fifteen. They are dressed in khaki, and are soldiers and volunteers. They are sitting on chairs, smoking cigarettes, and twirling the supple cane, which sometimes seems to be almost as much a part of the British soldier as his rifle. Behind them is stretched an immense notice, roughly coloured, blinding, compelling, 'Your Country Wants You.'

"That is what the notice cries in gigantic letters. These volunteers are there to call other volunteers to arms—recruiters without pay, without gorgeous sashes, or money in their pockets to pay for the whisky for some poor devil—recruiting apostles! There they sit upon their chairs in a row. Cutting their line are two of the four colossal lions that keep watch and ward over the rugged yet splendid platform that for three-quarters of a century has seen all the great popular movements, from the Chartist agitation to the demonstrations of the out-of-work, and of the licensed victuallers.

"One would almost think of some provincial cafe-concert, with its girls waiting for their 'turns' in the wings. But it is only you, frivolous French, who would have such an idea. For an Englishman, a true Briton it is a real religious rite that they are here celebrating. There is no longer, then, anything frivolous, or radiculous; it is a call to grace, to the grace of patriotism! The point is that the passer by, who up to then was thinking of nothing in particular, should hear the call, raise his hand, and say: 'Here I am! From this minute I am a soldier!"

"AWKWARD, HONEST ELOQUENCE."

"The British are accustomed to such things. When a Frenchman understands it all the tears rise to his eyes, and all the more quickly because, before he grasped it, he was inclined to laugh. From this moment he will laugh at nothing more. The whole spectacle—the great square with its statues all this immense and monotonous London, all England, that behind and beyond, stretches herself with a yawn, wakes to the war, and bares her teeth like the huge, clumsy lions! There is the soldier in a yellow cap, who has stepped forward in front of the others, and tells awkwardly and honestly, in the popular style of English eloquence (which is awkward and honest) why he left his office, his shop, or his other work, and how the grace of war descended upon him, wiah all its miseries and glories.

The writer then went into the National Gallery, and found more soldiers there. "One of these men in khaki," he says, "young, serious, built like an athlete, and shaved clean, with all the features sharp cut, was standing long in contemplation of a landscape by Crome. To like Crome you must have been educated. I approached, and timidly said to the soldier: 'Are you a painter?' He answered in that subdued but clear voice that the English have: 'I was.'"

"The entire universe will now know, as it never knew before, that the English are a people whose every citizen has a conscience of his own. And that anything can be asked of them by appealing to that conscience. It will stand and marvel at this miracle. Every Englishman thinks for himself, reasons for himself, and decides for himself. He starts from this principle, rooted in his heart and in his mind by centuries of the true exercise of liberty. Every man is free master of his life and his liberty. Life is the most precious of possessions, and one which all possess. A man can no more be orced to give it up than he can be forced to give up his soul. If I want to do so, I want, and all is well. But if it is tyranny that wants, it is all wrong. Now I have wanted. I wanted in order to prove a lot of things, amongst others, that the English are still worthy to be a free nation.

"In Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy—in all the belligerent countries—the losses are distributed over the total of generations of an age to bear arms. The English are beginning to feel that the system of free will, if it has the advantage of procuring only soldiers who are real soldiers, has the disadvantage of sacrificing the best—those who have the highest intelligence and the highest morality for the sake of those who are not equally valuable, since they have not yet understood. Parents and children, wives and sisters use the same language, and ask the same question. Why this one, and not that? This one has been killed, and that one is crippled, and that other one will take his place at home for no other reason than that he has not done his duty; it is not right. It is thus, by the conscience of individuals and by experience, that the evolution and the change from military service by free enlistment to compulsory service can be achieved. It is a question of time, and perhaps of a very short time. But they must be left alone. Above all, no advice must be given! It is the one thing that the Englishman can least bear. And when he can do what we see him doing, he is the last man in the world to want advice from anyone."

SPANISH PREMIER'S DISCLOSURES.

GERMANY'S OFFER OF MOROCCO AND GIBRALTAR.

In an interview accorded to the "Journal" in mail week Count Romanones, Premier of the Span Government said:—To speak frankly, our interests as well as our dignity call upon us to resist German pressure, and to maintain a friendly neutrality towards the Allies. Germany's cynical bid for public opinion should not be allowed to go unanswered. That answer is not to abandon our strict neutrality, but yet to rise up against a campaign of intimidation and lies.

Long before the war Germany organised a persistent propaganda which sought incessanty to create prejudice against France and England. We are not accustomed to such manoeuvres. Many good people were caught napping, and should now more than ever be put on their guard, for the German zeal manifested discreetly before the war has during the past year become of an insolent, annoying, and even vulgar character. Priests, women, and the army are the chief objects of this propaganda. It is sought to make the clergy believe that the triumph of the Allies would be that of Atheism, that religion is threatened by every French success, and the like. There is something sad as well as comical in the display of Catholicity made by the Lutheran Empire.

The army also has been bewildered and dazzled at first by the German reports of victories every hour, and of more prisoners taken than there were soldiers. Our army is a very fine and very courageous one, restive in inection, and it has a natural tendency to admire victory.

Alongside these artful suggestions the Germans have had recourse to bribes and generous offers of what they do not possess. They offered to Spain Gibraltar and Morocco. Why not also Portugal? It is to be said to our credit that these vague and excessive offers repelled rather than attracted Spanish sympathy. The wise reserve and correct attitude of the French and English Consuls are gradually being appreciated. Such attitude is in marked contrast to that of the diplomatic agents transformed into commercial travellers in the 'glory line.' Neither the Government nor the leaders of the Opposition have ever allowed themselves to be caught in the nets, which would have been dangerous were they not visible a thousand yards away."

Count Romanones added that the various parties would doubtless ask the electors to declare at the ensuing elections on the question of neutrality, and it is certain that if the following formula be submitted, viz., the policy of Spain should remain one of strictest neutrality, it will obtain an immense majority of the people's suffrages.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE NEUTRAL TRADE QUESTION.

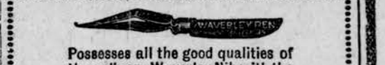
The British Foreign Secretary (Sir Edward Grey) has forwarded to Dr. Page (the American Ambassador to England) a letter in the following terms:—"I hear that statements are being circulated in America, doubtless inspired by German agents, to the effect that Britain is trying to stop the United States' legitimate trade with neutrals in order to capture the trade." Sir Edward then gives the following figures:—The increased re-exports of cotton from the United Kingdom to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands from January to May, 1915, as compared with the same period of 1914 amounted to 503,995 centals. The United States' exports to the same countries increased in the same period to 3.149,461 centals. Britains re-exports of rubber to all destinations for the same period increased 116,645 centals while those of the United States increased, 170,184 centals. Similar examples are given in lubricating oils, tobacco, cocoa and other products. The total value of the trade of the United States to these countries increased 300 per cent.

GURKHAS IN RECENT FIGHTING.

TEN MINUTES OF HELL.

An officer of the Gurkhas states that the Neuve Chapelle battle was a trifling affair compared with Saturday's engagement on the British Front in mail week. "We lay," he declared "in the trenches on Friday night unable to sleep owing to the awful crash of Artillery. The Gurkhas were simply burning for daylight, Our guns gave the German trenches the last ten minutes of hell at about 6 o'clock in the morning, and then with a hurricane of yells we raced 300 yards to the German trenches, which had practically been blotted out. The 13th Bavarians threw their arms down and surrendered all along the line, so we went on to the second line where a full blast from the machine guns met us. I dropped, but the Gurkhas gained the second line.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN



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In the early days of last Spring, when the Military needs for Blankets had been filled, our London buyers were able to anticipate our wants in the matter of Blankets and Rugs and succeeded in buying at Summer prices. The goods offered below are much cheaper than the current rate to-day.

CAMEL FLEECE BLANKETS.

Camel Hair Blankets. This is an ideal blanket for general use, having a special soft finish. It is wonderfully light, warm, and is easily packed for travelling. Made in the Natural Fawn color with Greek key border as sketch.

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B quality, Size 60 by 90 inches Price, Rs. 21-8 each.

CAMEL FLEECE BLANKETS.

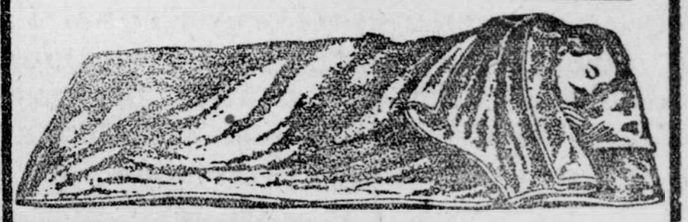
FOR SERVICE USE.

A very special soft, cosy blanket in Fawn camel fleece, light in weight yet giving great warmth, has plain brown stripe at both ends.

Size 80 by 60 ins.

Rs. 25-8.

Your soldier friend would appreciate THIS RUG.



CAMEL HAIR SLEEPING BAGS, FOR COMFORT IN CAMPAIGNING.

Jaeger Sleeping Bags, fine, cosy, pure wool, braid bound, two thicknesses (not three as sketch) weight only 5lbs. Size 72 by 34 inches. Price, Rs. 33-8 each.

A SLEEPING BAG MEANS COMFORT ON FIELD SERVICE.

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400 pairs only, Pure Wool White Blankets, with blue borders, a tempting offer if you are in need of some new Blankets. Size 86 by 66 inches. Weight 7lbs.

Special Price, Rs. 8-12 each.

The Iffley Blanket, a hard wearing soft finish Blanket, all wool, with blue borders and whipped ends.

Size:			Price, Rs.
70 by 54 ins.	weight	5lbs.	12-8.
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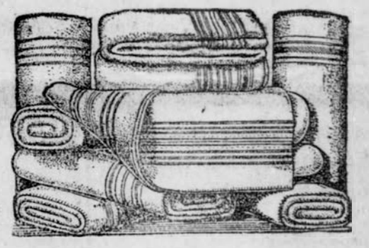
94 by 77 ,,	,,	9 ,,	22-8.
108 by 90 ,,	,,	11 ,,	26-8.



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Size:			Price, Rs.
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94 by 77 ,,	,,	9 ,,	25-8.
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All Wool Real "Witney" Cot Blankets, specially soft Merino wool Blankets cosy and warm far baby.

Size 33 by 40 inches Rs. 6-12 pair. Size 34 by 48 inches Rs. 10-3 pair.

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Everybody knows of the tremendous increase in the cost of woollen materials amounting in many cases to 50 per cent. Our new stock of Wonder Rugs are the same quality as before, a cosy warm rug that gives good service, the plaids are even better than before, but the selling price has not increased 50 per cent. According to to-day's standard of values this rug is worth Rs. 6-8. Sensible plaid designs.

Size 80 by 60 ins., weight 3½ lbs.

OUR PRICE Rs. 4-15.

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For linen and cotton clothes, we charge only Rs. 5 per 100 pieces including ironing and glazing of Collars, Shirts, &c.

Rates for washing or dry-cleaning silk, woollen, flannel or cashmere can be ascertained on application.

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY is a first-class, scientific, up-to-date institution, equipped with the latest style of English machinery and conducted under expert, responsible management. It is the first, and possibly the only one, of its kind in this City, and should not be confounded with the washing company one meets with in every lane and by-lane of BOMBAY and which, in fact, is nothing more than a receiving shop for Dhobies working behind it.

All work done entirely by machinery. No injurious chemicals used. Long-life and durability are thus ensured to clothes which are easily destroyed by the Dhobie's method of beating them on stones.

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY maintains a large and efficient service for house-to-house collection and delivery. At the appointed time, the LAUNDRY'S men call at customer's house to take the soiled clothes. Seven days after, the washed clothes are delivered at customer's house. THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY thus combines both the "dhobie" and the "washing company" systems, entirely doing away with the necessity of dividing the "wash" between the two.

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ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BODY.

THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE.

In a war of endurance we must not tire even of tiresome subjects if their issues be vital and mortal, says Dr. C. W. Saleeby in the course of an article in the "Daily Chronicle." Another winter is before the nation and the Army, and we have not stopped drinking. The King's example and Lord Kitchener's have not been followed. In last March we drank 25 per cent. more spirits than in the March before. Waterloo Station is a perpetual scandal. Lord Kitchener has found such disasters to follow from allowing our convalescents to go home from hospital that he has had to contrive convalescent hospitals where the men may continue to recover instead of relapsing; but even so the temptation is everywhere, and though the public-houses are out of bounds, the men's friends meet them with bottles of whisky. Let anyone who pleases inquire in Epsom as to this.

As for the wives of our men, and the mothers of the finest of our next generation, those who are most devoted to them, and who work hardest for them, know best how deplorable is the misuse of much of the nation's money, rightly allotted for the best of purposes. Politicians may be sick of the subject, but alcohol is alcohol still, doing its ancient work not least among the most valuable elements of our nation, present and to come.

The Fleet, thank heaven, may be excepted. Never has it had such a record of health as since the war broke out. But it has been at sea an' perhaps the words "Lead us not into temptation" still have some sense in them after all. We may be grateful if Sir John Jellicoe is right when he says, "By careful and prolonged tests the shooting efficiency of the men was proved to be 30 per cent. worse after the rum ration than before it."

A PRICELESS SHILLINGSWORTH.

Invaluable, therefore, is the timely appearance of a fifth edition, enlarged, of "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Colonel Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Mary D. Sturge. Messrs. Macmillan and the authors have performed a national service in publishing these 339 pages, amply illustrated, in admirable print, making the volume far away the best shillings worth I know. It has been a labour of love for the authors, but they should not go unrewarded. Much has been learnt in the seven years since this compendious verdict of science was first published at half a guinea or so. Above all, we are in the supreme crisis of our history, and to learn the truth about alcohol in relation to fatigue, efficiency, accuracy of mind and body, resistance to cold and infection, is to enhance our national power at home and in the field.

Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, of the University of Calcutta, has helped with a chapter on alcohol in hot climates, Dr. Arthur Newsholme's unanswerable chapter on alcohol and the statistics of national health has been brought up to date, and especially to be valued is a new chapter on "Alcohol and the Services," dealing with matters of vital importance in the coming months. No student of national health and efficiency, no one concerned in any way with our soldiers' health and happiness, no one with a vote or a voice, who professes to want the truth on this vexed subject, can afford to be without this new edition. The nation has failed hitherto in its duty to itself, its Allies and Freedom, despite the highest example and urgent need. Here are fresh, munitions for those who believe that Truth is great and will prevail.

Next winter, as last, our men's chief and continuous enemies will be cold and damp, alike at home and in the trenches. Last winter's record of "frost-bite" alone was truly deplorable. Add to that the almost countless cases of rheumatism and bronchitis and we see that a main military problem for next winter is that of "keeping out the cold." Last winter we failed gravely in this respect, with cruel consequences. Next winter the consequences might be dangerous as well.

The defenders of the rum-ration have no record to boast of, and students of this book will soon learn why. Notwithstanding official fictions as to medical orders, and so forth, our men have been getting the rum-ration practically whenever they chose to ask for it. (I know a Yeomanry regiment, which has never been out of England, but decided to ask for it during the summer, and got it.) Yet the verdict of science, obtained on all the evidence, military, Polar, experimental, is unanimous that alcohol reduces the temperature by interfering with combustion and by throwing the warm blood into the skin, where it is rapidly cooled. Spirits thus provide all the conditions necessary for the development of frost-bite. I have no doubt that they were responsible for thousands of cases of frost-bite, rheumatism, and bronchitis last winter. (Says Sir James Barr: "Alcohol is a very common cause of bronchitis, and is always injurious in the treatment of that affection.")

WHAT THE SOLDIER NEEDS.

What the soldier, or anyone else, needs in order to resist cold weather is food, warmth, and stimulation. The food should be rich in fuel constituents, such as sugar and fat, and it should be served hot, for all cold food has to be raised to body-heat before it can be digested. Instead of the "cold deception rum," the soldier should have abundant supplies of hot liquid food of a stimulating and palatable kind.

Such supplies should never fail in the trenches next winter, at night or early morning. Hot milk, flavoured with coffee or chocolate, and hot thick soups, are admirable. Hot Bovril, recently commended in these columns by Sir Harry Johnston, as a substitute for alcohol, is very good. It goes very well with milk, aiding its digestion and absorption, and acting as a real food stimulant. The experiments made upon this substance by Professor Thompson of Trinity College, Dublin, show that it makes much more effective the value of other foods taken with it.

The provision of hot liquid foods as an alternative to the rum sham with which we cheated our men last winter is perfectly simple, even if it does involve the provision of one more "cooker," or field-kitchen, per unit for troops on the march. Our brave men deserve the best, the real best, that we can supply them. The ravages of last winter's cold must not be repeated, and our wounded and invalided must get back to the line as quickly as the teetotal Turk and Russian. I beseech the reader to study the volume above named, knowing well that he will always be grateful to me for the advice.

ELUSIVE 'CAPTAIN.'

ACCOUNT OF CAMP-ROBBING TOUR

Arrested while dressed in a major's uniform, Charles John Soden, 28, brakesman, no fixed home, was remanded on Sept. 23 at Marylebone on charges of unlawfully wearing military uniform, and stealing a suitcase and contents from Paddington Station. It was stated that further charges would be preferred against him by the War Office. Detective Copley said the prisoner was arrested at Birmingham, and on the way to London he made the following confession:—

"I deserted in June from the —th Canadian Infantry. They know me as Lance-Corporal Marcullyn. The suit-case I got from a man at Bristol. He told me there were some cheques in it. Just previous to this, I had bought a captain's uniform in 'Petticoat-lane,' and in that went to—— Camp and walked past a sentry to the officers' quarters. I took five pairs of prism binoculars, and walked out of the camp carrying the glasses. I was enabled to do this on account of my uniform. I came back to London and sold them in the street. I told the people I got them at the front, and they took them without a murmur.

DIAMONDS FOR A GIRL.

"I went to Ross, in Herefordshire, where I stayed a day or two. I then took the girl to Aberystwyth, where I stayed at the White Lion Hotel. I cashed one of the cheques there for £3 5s. We went on to Rhyl, where I bought a diamond ring for £22, for which I gave another cheque. The girl has this ring. We went on to Bala, and I cashed another cheque there for £3; then on to Shrewsbury, where I cashed a cheque for £3.

"We came back to London, and then I went to——, got four more pairs of glasses, which I sold in the Strand; went to—— Camp, cashed two cheques there; then went to Eastbourne and obtained some goods for the girl on credit to the value of £10.

"I returned to London, hired a taxi, and went to Folkestone and round about London, and then went to——, where I took five pairs of binoculars and a compass. Returned to Hampton Court, where I slipped the taxi driver. Stayed at the Hotel Cecil four days, and on Tuesday went to—— Camp, where I had another seven pairs of glasses and two revolvers, I then went to Birmingham, and the rest you know."

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